

CHINESE URGE
BOYCOTT OF
CANTON IMPORTS

Move Is Reprisal Against
Japanese and British
Actions in China

SHANGHAI TROOPS TO
ATTACK AIRPLANES

Political Outlook Obscure but
Negotiations Continue Between
The Various War Lords

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, June 10.—The Kuomintang party branches and other Chinese public organizations urge a boycott of Japanese and British goods arriving at Canton as a reprisal for the Japanese sending troops to Shanghai and British insistence on making airplane flights over Chinese territory. Mass meetings of protest against the Japanese action will occur in the native city Sunday, when Gen. Bai Chung-hsi, commander of the Nationalist troops in the Shanghai area, announces that his troops will fire on foreign airplanes flying over Chinese territory.

The opinion prevails in foreign business circles that the boycott will not have serious economic consequences, because China needs foreign goods and Chinese merchants are adept at evading restrictions which the boycott committees might impose. The general Chinese political outlook remains obscure and confused with secret negotiations between the various war lords accompanying a full on the fighting fronts. The latest reports indicate the so-called model governor of Shanghai province, Yen Hsi-shan, still trying to mediate between Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin and attempting to form a triple alliance on the basis of acceptance of the Kuomintang political program and anti-Bolshevism, but this alliance is still uncompleted.

North and South Agreement
Is Necessary, Says Chang

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, is quoted by the Peking correspondent of the Daily Express as saying in an interview that there must be an agreement between the North and the South "for the sake of peace in China, which must come soon."

Chang expressed regret that foreign troops were coming to North China, because he said it showed the powers distrusted him, for which there was no ground. He again told of his old wish that the powers would help him, suggesting that Great Britain, the United States and Japan blockade the Yangtze River and assist the North militarily, diplomatically and politically by applying pressure on the Russians on the northern border.

Chang reiterated his unalterable hostility to Bolshevism and Communism. "I believe Chiang Kai-shek is opposed to Bolshevism," he declared, "but I am not completely convinced. To prove his sincerity, he must get rid of those Russians around him, and Eugene Chen. (Chen is leader of the Hankow, or Radical Nationalists.)"

"Even then there are difficulties, because one of Chiang's terms of settlement is that I disown Gen. Chang Tsung Chang (civil governor of Shantung), and this I will never do. Referring to General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of the Province of Shanai, Marshal Chang did not know where he stood.

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Trade Commissioners Note
Improvement in Economics

American Attaché Declares United States Tariffs Were
Not Hampering European Exports—Only
7 Per Cent Touch Foreign Pockets

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

VIENNA, June 10.—Thirty-five American commercial attachés and European trade commissioners at the annual conference just ended here report that the economic conditions of Europe are steadily improving. Affairs are certainly better than a year ago, according to a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade, Department of Commerce, who has come from Washington with four division chiefs. Dr. Klein, chairman of the conference, a delegate at the recent Geneva international economic parley, said that the work of that meeting was bearing fruit in a better commercial understanding among the states.

He expressed the opinion that the United States was now viewed less by European countries as a land of high, protective tariffs. He pointed out that 65 per cent of America's imports entered duty free, 16 per cent of the remaining dutiable im-

ports cover articles which did not affect Europe, and another 12 per cent of the imports were super-luxury articles whose sales were not influenced by duties. There remained actually 7 per cent of America's import duties which touch European pockets. Of this 7 per cent only was there any room for discussion between the United States and European exporting countries. American tariffs were not hampering Europe's exports, Dr. Klein declared, adding that the determining factor in the whole situation was America's prosperity. America would buy what it wanted and needed, he said, regardless of tariff restrictions.

From other sources the Monitor representative learned that many present at the conference believed that would most help Europe's trade at the moment would be the stabilization of the dollar. The fluctuating tariff increasing or decreasing arbitrarily for commerce-barring purposes, they thought one of the most harmful features of the European trade situation.

MANY WOMEN
AMONG RANKS
OF CREDIT MEN

Convention Hears That Half
of Retail Sales Are
Made "On Time"

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10 (Special)—An unusual phase of the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Credit Men, who gathered here from all parts of the country was the increased number of women credit executives, members of the association, who took active part. Because of the growing number of women entering this profession the proposal was mentioned at the convention that the association may eventually, and appropriately, amend its title.

So many women delegates came that a special breakfast was served for them, presided over by Miss L. M. Guth, chairman of the women's committee, eastern division, at which were discussed credit problems affecting the special interests which the women executives frequently handle.

Addressing the conference" of Robert Morris Associates, an organization of financial credit men, Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University, held the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar to be a handicap to the well-being of American business.

Fifty per cent of the estimated \$42,000,000 in retail sales during 1926 were credit sales, J. E. Hewitt of Baltimore, vice-president of the Retail Creditmen's Association, said.

Judge John C. Know of the Southern Federal District of New York, talking on "Credit Protection From a Judicial Standpoint," asked credit men, and business-men generally, to come to court and serve as jurors. He urged the standard of jury and to do justice to both government and defendant. Such cooperation will result in fairer administration of justice and an improved method of handling cases involving business practices, he said.

Impromptu Band
Booms Ship Fund

Bass Horn "Oomps" \$350 Into
Coffers to Restore Children's Relief Boat

Another example of turning an opportunity to a fine purpose was illustrated at the last meeting of the assembly of the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held in Mechanics Building, when an impromptu German band netted \$350 to be given toward replacing the steamer known as the Boston Floating Hospital.

During the entertainment a few players organized a German band and began to "oom pah" the strains of "Where has my little dog gone?" Recalling the days when the itinerant musicians used to play in city streets the crowd responded by throwing pennies from the floor and balconies. One Noble stopped the music and announced that money was needed to restore the burned steamer so the children might have their outings down the harbor this summer.

"Let's make it silver," he urged. Then the band struck up the strains of "Ach du lieber Augustin" and "High and Low." The patter of pennies was followed by a shower of silver that rattled on the horns of the musicians and on the floor. When it was gathered there was \$350 and it was expected that the order may make it an even \$500 for the committee.

F. G. ALLEN GOING TO EUROPE

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, announced at the weekly meeting of the executive council, that he will be unable to preside at its meetings for the next two months as he is to sail with his daughter, Miss Mary W. Allen, for Europe next Sunday.

LIGHT RATE CUT
IN MELROSE AND
MALDEN LIKELY

Company Executive Makes
Statement After Talk
With City Officials

Lower gas and electric light rates for Malden, Melrose, Medford and Everett were discussed by city officials and representatives of the Malden Electric Company and the Malden and Melrose Electric Light Company at a luncheon held yesterday.

While no definite conclusion was made, it was explained today by Joshua T. Day, manager of the Malden and Melrose companies, that the purpose was to discuss the conditions that would concern the revising of the rates. He said, however, that "it is almost certain that there will be a cut, at least, in the electrical rates."

These two cities, together with Medford and Everett, have already presented a petition to the Public Utilities Commission, asking that a reduction be made. And back of this indication to the commission, and this indication that there will be a voluntary reduction on the part of the company there lies the story of a long discussion and contest between the consumers, the Public Utilities Commission and the public utility companies themselves.

Follows Governor's Appeal

These overtures on the part of the Malden and Melrose gas and electric companies are considered to be a direct result of the two appeals sent out by Governor Fuller asking the public utility companies to lower their rates; even though the Public Utilities Commission since has been granted the power it long sought from the legislature to start rate investigations upon their own initiative and to regulate all the rates that the utility companies should charge.

In February Governor Fuller wrote to 27 companies asking that 26 other companies had already reduced their rates upon his request. "I think they were wise in doing so," he wrote. "I think it was good business. And so I want to ask you if you do not think it would be a proud boast in future years for you to say—that in 1927, when the Governor asked the electric light companies, in view of the reduced cost of making electricity, to reduce their rates, your company did so voluntarily before the Public Utilities Commission was given the authority to initiate hearings under the reduction of rates if conditions justified it."

Department Narrows
Order for Worcester

The State Department of Public Utilities has formally amended its order reducing the maximum rate of the Worcester Electric Light Co. from 7 cents to 5 cents, so that the reduction affects only the city of Worcester. This change was necessary so as to come within the scope of the petition of the customers, which asked for a reduction in Worcester only.

It is understood, however, that the company will be permitted to set rate schedules so that the rates in Leicester and Auburn, which were 8 cents, will be reduced to 6 cents per kilowatt hour, thus keeping the 1 cent differential that prevailed heretofore.

200,000 TO MEET PRESIDENT

CHICAGO (AP)—Official committees which are preparing for President Coolidge when he speaks in Hammond, Ind., next Tuesday en route to the Black Hills and his summer vacation are arranging to handle a crowd of more than 200,000, it is announced.

MACHINES MAKE JOBS SCARCE
IN WEST FOR HARVEST HANDS

Only 15,000 Expected Needed This Year, Against
32,000 in 1926—Machines Double in Number

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10 (Special)—Increased use of combines, which cut and thresh in one process in the grain fields of the southwest have arrested considerably the need for harvest labor and aided the solution of what was a serious farm problem. Due to this factor and to an anticipated lower grain yield than last year, the demand from Kansas and Oklahoma for harvest workers will not exceed at most 15,000 men, according to George E. Tucker, director of the United States Farm Labor Division, with headquarters here.

Last year, Mr. Tucker said, about 32,000 workers were sent into the harvest fields through the labor division. In some years previously as many as 50,000 harvest workers have been dispatched to the fields of the southwest.

A total of 13,000 combines actually will be used in Kansas and Oklahoma this year, Mr. Tucker estimated. In 1926, still larger numbers of the machines, which cut and thresh the grain at a single process, are in the hands of farmers or in course of shipment. Last year less than 27 per cent of Kansas wheat was harvested with the combine, the rest being cut by headers and binders, about 57 per cent by the former.

Great Machinery Gain

This year the combines will harvest more than 46 per cent of the Kansas crop, a gain of approximately 20 per cent. The number of combines on Oklahoma farms this year is 3000; last year there were 1800 in the State.

"Where the combine is used there is virtually no demand for labor

Ontario Motorists
to Stop at Crossings

By the Associated Press
Toronto, June 10
LEGISLATION requiring all motorists to come to a "dead stop" before crossing a provincial highway will go into effect in Ontario next week.

SHIPPERS HEAR
OF \$8,000,000
B. & M. PLANS

New England Advisors Open
Second Annual Meeting
at Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 10 (Special)—The Boston & Maine Railroad, its plans and purposes, are figuring large in the annual meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, which opened today in the business session of the second annual meeting.

In a report to the board, Samuel E. Miller, general superintendent of the railroad, gave the details of projects for improved service on the Boston & Maine aggregating about \$8,000,000.

He announced the extension of plans for the modernization and unification of the Boston & Maine freight terminals at Boston "to include two new car transfer equipped classification yards, one inbound and one outbound. The inbound yard will parallel the old southern division main line tracks, between Washington Street, Somerville, and the Boston & Maine new office building at Lechmere Square. The outbound yard will parallel Washington Street on the Somerville side. Construction on each of these yards is now under way."

Complete Rehabilitation

"At Melroseville, N. Y., the Boston & Maine's big western classification yard 25 miles beyond the Hudson River, a complete rehabilitation of the classification and terminal facilities is under way. A car transfer system is being installed here also with the object of further speeding up classification and switching work, to hasten the movement of cars into New England, and to perform the work more efficiently and more economically. This project involves an expenditure of about \$380,000.

"At White River Junction, Vt., the big new classification yard at which the Boston & Maine will exchange traffic to and from both of its Canadian connections is now well advanced and in partial operation. It is expected that within a short time the operation of this new \$350,000 terminal will be a fact.

Complete basis. Incidental to the operation of this terminal, we have finished the construction of new engine house facilities at Westboro, N. H."

Pledge of Co-operation

A pledge of co-operation by the Boston & Maine Railroad on a platform of mutual confidence with the people of New Hampshire was made by George Hannauer, president of the B. & M. at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce to the board last night, following Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding's address in which he advocated an open and frank policy of mutual interest between the state and its most important carrier.

Mr. Hannauer and Governor Spaulding were agreed that co-operation is essential if New Hampshire and the Boston & Maine are to prosper. Both were in accord also that the State needs the railroad and the railroad needs the State. "It looks as if I were stealing your very words," (Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

Drydocking of 'Old Ironsides'
Is Triumph in Naval Planning

Old Frigate Will Be Raised on Keel Blocks Thursday
for Two-Year Task of Rehabilitation With Every
Safeguard for Weakened Hull

Work of restoring the United States frigate Constitution will begin next Thursday when the Nation's ancient naval relic is drydocked at the Boston Navy Yard in the same dock which her graving service to dedicate nearly 94 years ago to a day. A distinguished gathering will witness the drydocking ceremonies which will take place at 11 o'clock. Among those who have been invited by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District, are Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, the chief executives of all the New England States, persons prominent in private life, and high ranking officers of the army, navy, marine corps and the coast guard.

Exercises even more elaborate than those which marked its drydocking in 1833, when Capt. Isaac Hull, who commanded her in the battle of the Queriore, coned her into the dock before Vice-President Martin Van Buren and a representative gathering of the day, have been planned for the occasion. It will be the first time the vessel has been lifted from her natural element since June, 1897, when the frigate was partly reconditioned at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Lord's Job

What John A. Lord, a lieutenant in the Navy Construction Corps, has done in preparing the ancient vessel for the reconstruction process has entailed more than two years of work in not only copying all the lines from the vessel itself, but of designing docking plans and a special cradle in which the battered hull will rest during the two or more years of its rebuilding.

From a staff of naval construction experts, ranging in grades from admirals down, John Lord was chosen by the Secretary of the Navy as the man best fitted to deal with the problem of restoring "Old Ironsides" to its old-time stanchness. Lieutenant Lord is descended from generations of shipbuilders who launched from the yards at Bath, Kennebunk and Rockland wooden ships which were seen under the Stars and Stripes on every trade route of the world and known to be almost as rugged and as enduring as the coast line along which they were built.

Lieutenant Lord recalls with pride the associations of his ancestors with the wooden shipbuilding craft, an example of which was the Thomas Lord of 1516 grapple and ship rigged, built by his grandfather, for whom the vessel was named, and launched in this Kennebunk at Bath in 1864.

Built Ships During War

Mr. Lord built 16 ships during the World War, some dozen of which were destroyers launched from the Bath Iron Works, while others were wooden submarine chasers built at Hodgdon Brothers in East Boothbay. In addition to being superintendent of naval construction in these Maine yards, Mr. Lord has held a similar position at Portsmouth Navy Yard, at one time an active center of ship building.

"To safely dock the Constitution has been a subject of wide discussion in naval circles for years," says Mr. Lord. "The question was fully discussed in 1906-1907 when repairs to hull, spars and rigging were made, although drydocking was even then considered unsafe. The frigate is now in an extreme state of disintegration.

The docking of "Old Ironsides," a vessel of more than 130 years of age, has no parallel in the history of the United States Navy, for there is not affoot today a ship of the age or state of decay which is evidenced in the hull of the gallant old frigate."

From special drydocking plans evolved by Mr. Lord has been designed an unusual method for drydocking a weakened hull structure. In addition to the usual keel blocks which are placed in the bottom of the dock are two huge piles of cribbing, nine feet high, 76 feet long, heavily weighted to prevent it from floating when the dock is flooded. On either side of the cribbing are sliding transverse launch ways which operate in 13 heavily greased runways starboard and port side, which slide down and clutch the ship in the manner of a vise, when the ship is landed on the keel blocks.

Ship Rigged Broad

To prepare the vessel, which is in a very flexible condition, huge wooden girders have been built into the hull of the gallant old frigate.

Prohibition:
Its Economic
and Industrial
Effects

Have Soft Drinks and
Milk Become Sub-
stitutes for Beer?

This question will be
answered by Professor
Feldman's twelfth article

in
The
Christian Science
Monitor
TOMORROW

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Restorer of Old Ship



JOHN A. LORD
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

ATLANTIC FLIERS
INSPECT GERMAN
AIRPLANE SHOPS

Chamberlin Praises Small
Craft—Honored by Aces
and High Officials

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Levine, transatlantic aviators, had a real "busman's holiday" today, motoring to Johannisthal and inspecting the Rohrbach and Siemens-Halske aircraft factories.

Giving the slip to all the newspaper men, the Americans left the Embassy at an early hour, and by their appearance at the two factories stopped production there. The skilled workmen laid down their tools and cheered the fliers and then crowded around for autographs.

Later Chamberlin and Levine were due to inspect the Albatross works, where war-time planes were manufactured.

The visitors found that the construction of metal airplanes has been considerably simplified by the experts of the Rohrbach concern.

"It is the construction of the future," Chamberlin said, "but at present the cost of production is too high for us in the United States. When we can turn them out like Ford's—well, we shall see."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Lindbergh 'Flivver'
Is Going to Paris

Minnesota Legionnaires to
Take Battered Relic and
Other Souvenirs

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—A "flivver," old and battered, ready for the junk heap, will ride to fame across the ocean this fall just the way that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, formerly of Little Falls, Minn., rode to fame in 33 hours on his non-stop and lone flight from New York to Paris.

This battered automobile, once used by Colonel Lindbergh in his trips to school at Little Falls will be taken across the Atlantic and will be paraded through the streets of the French capital that the transatlantic traveler triumphed in.

State officials of the American Legion have completed plans to preserve the relic and the Minnesota legionnaires are to take it with them to the Paris convention of the American Legion. It is the same car that was the feature of Little Falls' celebration on the night of May 21 when the flier landed in Paris.

This car, as well as other Lindbergh souvenirs, have been collected by Gerald V. Cannon of St. Paul, drum major of the Minnesota Legion drum corps, which will go to Paris. Mr. Cannon has received express authority from Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Lindbergh to make this collection from the old family home at Little Falls.

Included in this collection are an old buggy in which Colonel Lindbergh went to the country school, an improvised pump built to bring water from the Mississippi River to his father's barn, and about 350 leaves from books, most of them bearing notations by the flier.

"It is our plan to distribute the leaves of these books in Paris as souvenirs," Mr. Cannon declared. "Lindbergh has made many notations on them, and they are most interesting. During his idle moments he had made drawings of airplanes and machinery on the corners of the pages, and these sketches and notations reveal, in a most interesting way, what was in his thought when he was a student."

AMERICA READY
WITH WELCOME
FOR LINDBERGH

Nation's Greeting Is Prepared by Sea, Land, and Air—Ship Near Coast

COUNTRY'S GREATEST
AIRMEN FORM ESCORT

Every Step of Reception to Be Followed by Radio—Mrs. Lindbergh Waiting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Lindbergh is written large over the national capital. Washington is leaving nothing undone that will make America's official welcome to the transatlantic flier worthy in every way of his unexampled feat.

There is a constant whizzing and whirling over the city as airmen arrive to do honor to their distinguished comrade. Twenty-one airplanes maneuvering in various formations gave a forecast of what 87 will do for the reception. The airplanes furnished by the Army, Navy, Department of Commerce and Post Office Department, with additional private and commercial machines, will act as an aerial escort to Colonel Lindbergh during the trip of the Memphis up the Potomac River. The War Department announced that the aerial maneuvers over the Memphis will take place at a minimum altitude of 2000 feet, beginning at the time the vessel reaches a point opposite Alexandria, Va., and ending when it docks at the Navy Yard. The army airplanes will fly on the Maryland side of the Potomac and the navy machines on the Virginia side during the trip up the Potomac.

Noted Fliers to Take Part

It is also announced by the War Department that the chief of the air corps has given orders that prominent fliers from all parts of the United States to come to Washington to participate in the welcome to Colonel Lindbergh. Among them are pilots who have gained fame in historic or record-breaking flights. The list of fliers will include the following:

Lieut. Erik Nelson, Santa Monica, Calif., and Lieut. John Harding, Florida, of the around-the-world flight; Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, Salt Lake City, Utah, the dawn-to-dusk transcontinental flier; Lieut. Oakley G. Kelley, Thomas, Mo., who gained fame in 1921; Maj. T. G. Lamphier, Selfridge Field, Mich., who led the Porto Rican flight in 1923; Capt. Hawthorne G. Gray, Scott Field, Ill., who recently made the world altitude record.

Among others will be such prominent aviators as Maj. John N. Reynolds, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Captains H. W. Cook, Indianapolis, Ind., Christopher Sill, Oklahoma, Lieutenants James H. Doolittle, McCook Field, E. J. Zeller, Detroit, Mich., P. O. Carroll, McCook Field, Ivan G. Moorman, New York City, Walter H. Reid, Houston, Tex., and C. W. Cousland, Fort Sill, Okla.

To Be Greeted at Sea

A division of destroyers will go out from the Virginia Capes to meet the Memphis. Newspapermen and photographers will accompany the division on the U. S. S. Goff. Sixteen airplanes at Norfolk, Va., also have been made available to newspapermen and photographers and they will accompany the aerial escort to Washington.

The Los Angeles will also greet the Memphis at sea and will join the escort at the Potomac. The destroyer division will leave the Memphis when it reaches the capes. Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who is here, has given the local committee, headed by Washington, D. C., Mayor Charles D. Crocydon, Eng.—about handling the enormous crowds, Brig-Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, in charge of the parade assured the committee that every precaution would be taken to guard against a repetition of the Crocydon rush.

The 2000 troops in the parade will march ahead to clear the streets and will later be stationed at the Washington Monument grounds to serve as a body guard for Colonel Lindbergh.

A description of the progress of the U. S. S. Memphis will be broadcast from the Ford trimotored airplane from a point down the Potomac River about an hour's journey from the Navy Yard.

Using the airplane-to-ground telephone radio apparatus which was recently so successfully demonstrated through distinct conversation between William P. MacCracker, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, sitting at his desk, and Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio division of the Bureau of Standards, a passenger in the same Ford airplane, an announcer will describe events of interest during the trip up the river for the benefit of radio listeners.

Colonel Lindbergh's mother, who left the train from Detroit at Baltimore, is motoring to Washington, accompanied by her uncle, John C. Lodge, acting Mayor of Detroit. Two secret service men were detailed to accompany Mrs. Lindbergh on her trip.

U. S. S. MEMPHIS, June 10 (By Wireless to the Associated Press)—Colonel Lindbergh is considered a "real good guy" by the members of the engineers' force with whom he

had "chow." The young aviator was perfectly at ease and the men were equally at home at the plain board table, chatting like a lot of boys on a holiday. The flier was inquisitive as to the life of a sailor and the men were eager to know about his Atlantic flight and the 1886 hours he has spent in the air.

"Well, there were no formalities to speak of," said Roxford Couch, engineer, who has been in the navy for 10 years, talking of the meal to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "He just walked down the passageway escorted by Lieutenant Lovett, who introduced the 20 of us all around to the colonel and the fun began. He seemed to be familiar with all the sea terms, regarding food at least, and I just believe he had about the best meal with us since he left New York."

"A Splendid Reach"

After the soup, the men agreed, Colonel Lindbergh began reaching, with a splendid reach, for the punch—the sailors' name for bread. The men began asking questions about his transatlantic flight, but the guest gave modest answers and went into technical details on questions put by the engineers.

"The Colonel told of his parachute experience. His hand reached for the creamed potatoes and he remarked that the spuds—that's what he called them—certainly were good."

An unexpected thrill came the way of the Memphis crew when the aviator climbed out on a yard arm to take photographs of the ship and its high-speed wake. After he had settled himself on the ship's deck, it was suddenly realized that the high tension radio, always out of men in the rigging, was still on. Orders were immediately issued by the officer of the deck for the suspension of the radio service.

A 45-mile wind was blowing at the time, but for 20 minutes Colonel Lindbergh, 140 feet in the air, calmly pointed his camera in every direction, most of the ship's officers and crew being interested onlookers.

The Memphis is expected to chalk up a new transatlantic record between Cherbourg and the Virginia Capes, for man-of-war or ship of any other class. The cruiser has averaged 22.4 knots.

Lindbergh Will Be Colonel

In Army Air Corps Reserve

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Coolidge has approved a recommendation of the Secretary of War to appoint Charles A. Lindbergh a Colonel in the army air corps reserve. The commission will be presented by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, at the exercises in the flier's honor at St. Louis.

An executive order to prohibit indiscriminate flying over Washington during Colonel Lindbergh's visit has been issued by President Coolidge.

The order is the first made under the new air commerce law and will keep the air clear over the city for Government aircraft specifically granted authority to participate in the welcoming ceremonies.

An invitation is waiting here for Colonel Lindbergh to participate in a Dallas (Tex.)-to-Hong Kong flight. Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas, has the invitation. The flight, which carries a prize of \$25,000, is sponsored by William E. Eastwood Jr. of Dallas, in commemoration of Lieut. Jesse Eastwood.

Tonight at the Pops

"Carnaval," Overture.....Dvorak
"Ballet of the Sylphs".....Berlioz
"Overture to 'Helen'".....Wagner
Selections by the Boston College Orchestra
Irish Rhapsody.....Harbert
"The Moldau".....Smetana
"Marche Slave".....Tchaikovsky
Hungarian Dance No. 17 in F sharp minor.....Brahms
Intermezzo from "Amico Fritz".....Mascagni
"Stars and Stripes Forever"..... Sousa

EVENTS TONIGHT

Senior prom, Boston University, College of Practical Arts and Letters, Alden Park Manor, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.; special rate for students, 50 cents.
Address by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of University of Michigan, meeting and dinner of the Boston alumni group, University Club, 6:30.
Meeting of the Boston chapter, American Association of Engineers, 715 Tremont Temple, 8.
Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; matinee in "Cris-Cross."
Copley—"The Solitaire Man," 8:15.
Fenway—"The Rough Riders" (film).
Wilbur—"Lullaby of the Leaves," 8:15.
Art exhibit
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; free admission all day.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Paintings, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.; admission free.
Yusef Gallery—Paintings by Helen L. Sorrento.
Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans; British and American etchings.
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts Memorial exhibition.
Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Edith Ruddy.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston University—Commencement week activities: alumni reunion, School of Religious Education and Social Service, 12:30; alumni reunion, School of Religious Education, College Building, 3:30.
Annual meeting, Massachusetts Library Club, Hotel Rockmore, Marblehead all day.
Annual field day, Northeastern University, School of Education, Riverside Recreation Grounds, 11.
Annual outing of Lever Brothers Company employees, Cambridge, 10 a.m.
Depot, N. H., leave North Station, 8:30.
Bird walk for children, Arnold Arboretum, 9:30.
Assembly of Camp Fire Girls, 334 Commonwealth Avenue.
Boy Scout Rally of the Fourth District, Boston Council, Dedham, 2:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: Single copies, 10 cents; One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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IRISH PRESIDENT IS CONFIDENT ABOUT ELECTION

W. T. Cosgrave Gratified at Large Number of Voters Who Went to the Polls

DUBLIN, Ire., June 10 (AP)—William T. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Executive Council, expressed confidence today in the outcome of yesterday's general election to the Dail Eireann. "From all indications, I have no reason to believe the Government will be weakened," he told the Associated Press.

He voiced gratification that the voters had turned out in increased numbers, this showing, he believed, that they appreciated their citizenship responsibilities.

The prevailing opinion in Dublin was that the Government likely will have at least a working majority. Not a few believed it would be much larger than had been expected, this despite the fact that the candidates of the faction headed by Eamon de Valera, which is opposed to the present Free State Constitution, waged an active campaign. It has been estimated that the group spent about \$100,000 in the campaign, the funds having been collected by de Valera during his recent visit to America.

The polling throughout the Free State passed with remarkable orderliness compared with some previous elections. Nowhere was serious trouble reported. There were times in the past fortnight when the Government felt that the voters might be apathetic, but a consequent accession to the ranks of the opposition, but as the day advanced, it became clear that the people were exercising the franchise in great numbers, which gave the ministers confidence that things would go well from their viewpoint. There were nearly 500 candidates for the 152 seats. The de Valera candidates numbered 115.

It was figured over night that 70 to 80 per cent of the electorate polled their votes, including quite an unexpected number of former Unionists. These, it is believed, voted solidly for the government ticket.

The enthusiasm of the women was a feature of the polling. Reports from all quarters testify to this and tell how women lined up at the booths waiting to record their votes.

First Home Contact Is Made as Destroyer Meets Memphis

U. S. S. MEMPHIS, June 10 (By Wireless to the Associated Press)—The first home contact for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris flier, occurred this morning when the destroyer Memphis met the scout cruiser Memphis at sea.

The vessels met 250 miles off the coast. The destroyer took aboard pictures made of the aviator during the voyage and a bag of official mail which she is to carry to New York.

"Where's the Lindy," was the greeting of a "gob" on the Humphreys to another on the Memphis when the destroyer's launch came alongside the cruiser.

"Never mind, sweetie," retorted the Memphis "gob." "Never mind where Lindy is—there's your bacon," and the sturdy sailor put the sack over the ship's starboard side and dropped a line into the hands stretching out from the launch.

Nearly all of the Memphis' officers turned out to witness the coming of the Humphreys but Colonel Lindbergh kept snugly tucked in his bunk much to the disappointment of the destroyer's men and officers.

As now scheduled, the Memphis will cruise into Hampton Roads this afternoon and tomorrow morning at 11 she will slide into the navy yard dock here. There the flier will be greeted by the official committee appointed to receive him on behalf of the American people, and—more important to him—by his mother.

The official greeting by President Coolidge at the base of the monument to George Washington, with the presentation of the high honors voted for the air pioneer will follow.

Visitors flock to Washington to see the flier, and by rail and by car, Principal railroads in near-by eastern states put on special trains, and cut rates were ordered for travelers from all directions. Faced with a reception without precedent in welcoming demonstrations, elaborate precautions were taken by military and police authorities to handle the crowds.

Both here and at the Virginia Capes the army and navy were busy with their plans for the elaborate reception to be accorded Colonel Lindbergh, and at Lakehurst, N. J., the great dirigible Los Angeles awaited a favorable moment to hop to sea to meet the Memphis.

Lindbergh Stamp Is Ready

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Lindbergh air mail stamp, the first copy of which is being mounted in a special album for presentation to Colonel Lindbergh by Harry S. Postmaster General, will be placed on sale June 18 at four post offices and the Government's philatelic agency here.

The post offices will be at St. Louis, the home port of the Spirit of St. Louis, and at a terminal station on Lindbergh's old air mail route; Detroit, his birthplace; Little Falls, Minn., his boyhood home; and Washington, where he spent a number of years while his father was in Congress. The stamps will be issued at other post offices as fast as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing can turn out a sufficient supply.

LINDBERGH ELECTED TO HISTORIC GUARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 10—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has been elected to membership in the Old Guard of the City of New York, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the United States. The Old Guard will act as the guard of honor at the city's official reception to Colonel Lindbergh next week. Among its honorary members are President Coolidge, Gen. John J. Pershing, King Albert of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, Marshals Foch and Joffre of France, and General Diaz of Italy.

Coinciding with the return to the United States of the world's most famous aviator, the transportation companies of Washington, New York and St. Louis will celebrate the event by posting "Lindbergh cards" in every car on their street railway lines, subway and elevated systems. The cards will be decorated in red, white and blue, each card bearing a likeness of Colonel Lindbergh and the words, "Well, Here We Are." About 12,000 cards will be used in the transportation systems of New York City and 3000 will be required for cars in Washington and St. Louis, traction officials announced.

MISSIONS ON THE FRONTIER

BRISBANE, Queensland, (Special Correspondence)—The urgent need of missionary work on the northern "frontier" territory of Queensland was emphasized recently by the Rev. H. M. Wheller, retiring president of the Queensland Methodist Conference. Mr. Wheller declared there was pressing need of a campaign to brighten the lives of the dwellers in the "outback," and commended the work of the Italian Wesleyan mission among the Italian settlement in the north.

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FLIERS INSPECT GERMAN SHOPS

(Continued from Page 1)

ble, but not necessarily safer. The fliers saw the Siemens factory promise to rank with the best we have yet seen, and it is only recently that the manufacture of air-cooled motors began in Germany."

Chamberlin told the newspapermen he thought that although Germany was handicapped by the peace treaty conditions as to the size of airplanes she was allowed to manufacture, she was making such progress with the smaller models that this might turn "to the great advantage of the people who forced her to do it."

"It's like Bellanca's case," he said, referring to the designer of the transatlantic monoplane Columbia. "He had to work on a small scale because he only had small capital, but he has the best understanding of anybody of the flow of air about a machine, and he makes everything work."

The aviators intend to visit Munich and Vienna. They will fly also to Czechoslovakia next week to visit the international aviation exhibition at Prague as guests of the city's aerial club.

Hopes to Visit Rome

Chamberlin is anxious to make a call at Rome as part of his European tour. "I feel I owe it to Bellanca, if it can possibly be arranged," he said. Giuseppe Bellanca, an Italian by birth but now an American citizen, designed and built his monoplane.

Honors and gifts of a kind and profusion rarely bestowed on individuals in Germany continue to be heaped on Chamberlin and Levine because they landed on German soil in their transatlantic flight.

Not only have they heard their praises sounded by President von Hindenburg, Foreign Secretary Stresemann and other officials, but they learned that one of Berlin's streets is to be named after their airplane—"Columbiastrasse."

The aviators were welcomed at a tea at the German Aerial Club Wednesday, where they made the acquaintance of most of the German war time aces, and later they were guests at a gala dinner given in their honor by the Minister of Communications, Herr Koch.

Hare Jubilation

In his address of welcome, the Minister said: "Rarely have men in Germany been received with such jubilation, such indescribable joy, as you. Once it was Columbus; today it is Columbus."

"For us Germans, who are concentrating all our energies on adapting aviation to the traffic problem, it is a good omen that the first transatlantic passenger flight was completed in our country. When the schedule of an air service between America and Germany is consummated, you will be honored as the pioneers of this cultural attainment and your memory will be gratefully cherished."

Foreign Minister Stresemann's luncheon to the fliers was attended by most of the high officials and numerous prominent aviators. In his toast, Dr. Stresemann said: "Not your strong American machines, nor your brave hearts brought you victory. We must dominate the mechanical side, and not be dominated by it. Your visit to Germany is a symbol of the reunion of a young nation; to be a nation between the two nations, still younger republic. You are the largest, we are the youngest republic of the world. If our respective nations exert all their energies to insure peace and freedom and participation in all the cultural tasks of humanity, it will prove a blessing for the whole world."

WOMAN FLIER WILLING TO TRY

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—Thera Rascher, Germany's only woman licensed pilot, is willing to be the first woman to attempt a transatlantic flight, provided she can obtain the right kind of airplane.

She is flying from Hamburg to Berlin to discuss with Chamberlin technical questions relating to a transatlantic flight.

"Why should not a woman be able to cross the ocean in an airplane just as well as a man?" Fraulein Rascher asked. "I haven't the slightest fear—but who will give me a plane?"

RADIO CHANGES IN NEW ENGLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 10—Changes in wavelengths of several radiocasting stations within a 100-mile radius of Boston were announced by the Federal Radio Commission. In the new list issued three of the stations have been assigned wavelengths with Canadian radiocasters and one has been discontinued, while nine altogether have received new allocations which will become effective June 15.

The stations receiving new wavelengths are:

Station	Wavelength	Power (Watts)
WTRC	620	500
WTRF	630	500
WTRG	640	500
WTRH	650	500
WTRI	660	500
WTRJ	670	500
WTRK	680	500
WTRL	690	500
WTRM	700	500
WTRN	710	500
WTRO	720	500
WTRP	730	500
WTRQ	740	500
WTRR	750	500
WTRS	760	500
WTRT	770	500
WTRU	780	500
WTRV	790	500
WTRW	800	500
WTRX	810	500
WTRY	820	500
WTRZ	830	500
WTR4	840	500
WTR5	850	500
WTR6	860	500
WTR7	870	500
WTR8	880	500
WTR9	890	500
WTR0	900	500

FLAG DAY OBSERVANCE ASKED IN GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Significance of Next Tuesday as Sesquicentennial of Adoption of National Emblem Is Set Forth in Exhortation to Patriotism and Justice

GOVERNOR FULLER, in a proclamation issued today, calls upon the people of Massachusetts to celebrate, next Tuesday, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the authorization of the flag of the United States by the Continental Congress, as Flag Day.

He asks the people to display the flag and to hold appropriate exercises in the schools and other places of assembly. The proclamation follows:

"The flag of our country is the symbol of a free people. It was authorized by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. This day marks the sesquicentennial of a flag that has represented in peace and war the aspirations of a nation with a passion for justice and a genius for liberty."

"Massachusetts has, by legislative enactment, designated June fourteenth of each year as Flag Day, for the fitting observance of an anniversary filled with meaning to the citizenship of our Commonwealth."

"It is my privilege, therefore, to proclaim Tuesday, June fourteenth, as

Flag Day

and to recommend that the flag of the United States be generally displayed and that appropriate exercises be held in all schools and places of assembly.

"I recommend, further, that special instruction be given in our schools concerning our flag, its origin, its proper use, and the ideals for which it stands; and that on Sunday, June twelfth, the thoughts of our people be directed in our churches to the mighty and uplifting principles represented by our national emblem."

"Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill contributed to the making of our flag. The lives, the fortunes, and the sacred honor which the founders of this Republic pledged in the Declaration of Independence are summed in our day to the support of this Republic's ideals wherever this flag is flown. Yorktown, Gettysburg, and Chateau Thierry consecrated this flag in the hearts of our people. That inspiration which it gave to the heroes of the first days of this Nation, it stirs today, and must ever stir, in the hearts of Americans. Conceived and crystallized in war, it has ever been an emblem of peace and protection."

"Our flag has been carried on the battlefield where liberty was in jeopardy, and about it have rallied the unconquerable hosts of freedom. To the beautiful Hall of Flags in our State House the battle flag returns, there forever to remind us and those who come after us through the years of the deeds of our fathers and the sacrifices they made, and of the obligation upon us all to honor it and to be worthy of it in all things."

"No nation can long endure where patriotism wanes. In our love of country lies the hope that high ideals will be sustained, and that the lessons of civilization will be advanced."

"Let patriotism inspire us always, and through patriotism let our land maintain upon these principles of justice on which it was founded and by which it has grown in strength and honor. Let love for the Stars and Stripes be a daily and vital power in the minds and hearts of Americans."

"Revere the flag, give it the deference that is its due, respect it in all thoughts and acts, and the sure comfort and disaster to our Republic. The blessed reminder of a noble past, it shall ever lead us to a worthy future."

Railroads Want Water Improved

Illinois Central Official Says \$200,000 Was Spent for Uniform Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 10—To the average American citizen water may only be water, but to the railroad executive who buys water for locomotives and to the members of the American Waterworks Association, meeting here in annual convention it is not quite as simple as that.

J. F. Raps of the motive power division of the Illinois Central System, whose opinion was supported by other speakers, declared that uniform standards of water in various states of the nation would be a great aid to the railroads and would also serve the general public. During 1926 the Illinois Central System spent more than \$200,000 to make more than 2,000,000 gallons of water fit for locomotive use, he said.

The speaker estimated that this filtration saved the carrier at least \$300,000 in fuel, tube, and boiler repairs, that would otherwise have been necessary.

ILLINOIS AUTHORIZES JOURNALISM COLLEGE

New Unit of University to Have \$30,000 Appropriation

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10 (Special)—Illinois is to establish a college of journalism at its state university. The initial appropriation for the work, \$30,000, is carried in an enabling act passed by both branches of the Assembly.

For a number of years the university has offered courses in journalism. Students have issued the Daily Illini, the Weekly Illini, the Illinois Magazine and the Siren. Two years ago, the school of journalism became a regular department. The new law gives the school a dean of journalism who will represent it in the Council of Administration. The degree of Bachelor of Arts has been authorized for graduates from the school. There will be a supplemental degree for those who graduate from the college.

Improvement in the school and its recognition as a college is expected to encourage the movement, for better written and more reliable news.

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NEW THEATER FOR PORTLAND

PORTLAND Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Portland is to have a new \$1,000,000 theater, to house a dramatic stock company. A Portland syndicate of capitalists have agreed to provide 50 per cent of the necessary fund, it is reported, and the Lumbermen's Trust Company here announced it will float a loan for the other 50 per cent. The theater will be named the President. Two suitable down-town sites are under consideration.

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RUSSIAN NOBLES ARE EXECUTED; MANY ARRESTED

Press Continues Violent
Anti-British Campaign—
Second Note to Poles

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, June 10.—The atmosphere of Moscow is heavily charged. The execution yesterday of 20 former nobles and officers was followed by many arrests. The Paper Workers of Moscow in a characteristic summary says: "Let it be known that the proletariat can deal mercilessly with all who are in its way." The workers in several cities call for preparedness and contributions to a special military aviation fund as "our answer to Chamberlain."

The workers are urged to be on their guard, but also to continue peaceful reconstruction and to increase the productivity of labor. Violent cartoons are printed and all the papers continue to attack Sir Austen Chamberlain. Frayd, editorially says: "The English Government sent to the proletariat republic arrows, poisoned with intrigue, spying, terror. The English mission at Moscow was the chief directing staff of anti-Soviet spying and was a real den of murderers. We shall watch sharply each step of our class enemies. At the necessary moment there will be plenty of dry powder in our warehouses."

MOSCOW, June 10 (P).—Execution of 20 persons as a reply to the "open transition to terrorism" by opponents of the Soviet regime is announced in an official communiqué published today.

Sentences Carried Out
"In view of the open transition to terrorism and destructive struggle by monarchist and white guardist elements, acting from abroad, on instructions and with funds from foreign intelligence services," the communiqué says, "the collegium of the state political department passed capital sentences at its session of June 9 on 20 persons, and the sentences have been carried out."

LONDON, June 10 (P).—British officials were shocked by the announcement in Moscow of the execution of 20 persons charged with anti-Soviet activities, including furnishing information to the British diplomatic mission in Moscow. The mission returned to London last night, following the recent rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations.

It was emphatically denied at Downing Street that the British mission in Moscow had had any relations of this nature with Russia. Foreign office officials reiterate that in breaking off relations with the Soviets, the British Government was actuated by no hidden or ulterior motives and had no intention of creating a state of war, but had hoped that, notwithstanding the severance of diplomatic relations, Anglo-Soviet trade would continue.

British Difficulties
As an instance of the difficulties under which the British mission in Moscow labored, it is pointed out that the members of the mission had no relations with Russians outside of the sphere of their official duties, because the Soviet authorities were suspicious of all the activities of the mission. British representatives, it is stated, even were afraid to be seen in company with Russians, for fear that such associations might be misconstrued.

WARSAW, Poland, June 10 (P).—The authorities at Bialystok, Grodno, Brestlitovsk and Stomim have made additional arrests, mostly members of Russian monarchist organizations and former officers in Denikin's and Wrangel's armies in connection with the assassination of Mr. Volokoff, the Soviet envoy. The young student assassin continues to maintain his composure and declares he had no accomplices. He only tried, he explained, to "do his sacred duty as a Russian patriot."

It is reported that while living at Vilna, Volokoff's assailant belonged to the White Russian organization, and he told friends before leaving that he wanted to go to Russia to kill Stalin and Rykov, and thus hasten the downfall of the Soviet regime.

According to Moscow reports, which are not yet confirmed, the Soviet Government is preparing to send to Poland a second note, much sharper in tone than the first. It is understood that the note says among other things that "a great European power is also to be blamed for Volokoff's assassination."

MANY EXPEDITIONS PLANNED BY MUSEUM

Egypt, South Seas, Africa,
Asia to Be Visited

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 10.—Plans for a dozen expeditions, including a journey along the White and Blue Nile to collect birds and animals, a South Sea voyage to collect birds of the Pacific, a search for anthropological material in New Mexico and Arizona and an archaeological reconnaissance in Asia Minor, have been

announced by the board of trustees of the American Museum of Natural History. A meteorite expedition in Nevada will be conducted by Dr. Chester A. Reed; North Africa will be visited by George C. Valant, assistant curator in Mexican archeology; George H. Tate and T. Donald Carter will go to Roraima, a mountain in Venezuela, to collect birds and mammals, and the Ruwenrol-Kivu expedition, headed by Dr. James Chapin, DeWitt L. Sage and P. P. Matthews, will collect birds of subequatorial Africa.

Baffinland and other northern points will be visited by the Putnam Baffin Bay expedition under George Palmer Putnam. The Taylor-Sudan expedition along the Nile will be headed by Harold E. Anthony; Rolio H. Beck will direct the South Sea expedition, and Erich F. Schmidt of the department of anthropology will visit Asia Minor.

A resolution transferring the Aztec ruins at Axtel, N. M., to the United States Government, to form a part of the Aztec Ruins National Monument, was adopted by the board.

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is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

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GOVERNOR HEADS GOOD WILL TOUR BY TEXAS GROUP

Dan Moody and Merchants
on Business Trip to 15
Northern Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 10.—A "good will" delegation from Texas, headed by Governor Dan Moody, is expected to arrive in this city within a fortnight. The delegation, consisting of 142 representatives of Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations and a few professional men, will start from Dallas on a special train for a tour of the North, which will include visits to 15 northern cities.

Announcement has just been made

Need of Strict Immigration Laws Stressed by Nation's Officials

Senator Reed (Pa.) Warns
of Europeans Awaiting
Admission

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce, declared it is vital to the welfare of the country that the Federal Congress must not violate the existing restrictive immigration law, no matter how strong protests become against this present policy.

The arrangement of admitting immigrants now has "worked pretty well," reported Mr. Reed, in discussing "The Immigration Crisis." If it is changed, as proposed by certain hyphenated Americans, to select quotas on a different basis, less advantageous to Americans, the result would be the first step in letting down the bars to admit throngs of undesirable people who cannot be assimilated, he asserted.

Horde Awaits Admission
Already there are 1,501,000 applications for passports to America on file in United States Consuls' offices in Europe, though a fee of \$3 is charged for each application, Mr. Reed announced, adding that there is a great host of millions behind this vanguard waiting to come here.

Then he charged that a certain country which has contributed from its citizens 8 per cent of the population of United States is demanding 25 per cent of the prevailing national quota of 160,000 aliens admitted annually now.

The menace of hyphenated American groups was directed against the last Federal Congress, and its injury to the country was prevented only by indirectness, Mr. Reed continued. America, he said, cannot exist in the future as she is now, unless it is kept for Americans, who have enough to handle without introducing a vast number of aliens to habits of living that are so essentially different from what they have experienced. If the country departs from that policy, it will be in jeopardy, he declared.

Figures Tell the Story
Figures to show the increase in population of this country by liberal immigration laws before the World War were presented. Between discovery of America and 250 years later only 80,000 immigrants arrived here, he said. From 1890 to the American entrance into the World War in 1917 more than 17,000,000 immigrants were admitted. From the close of the war to 1924, when restricted immigration was adopted, 5,000,000 more aliens arrived here, it was shown.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful men began to be concerned about how this host of 22,000,000 new arrivals, nearly one-quarter of the entire population of the country, could aid in perpetuating American ideals and standards of living, when they had come from generations of folk who had little or no voice in their own government and had lower living standards, he asked. The question was not whether Americans were superior but the important element was that Americans are different, he concluded.

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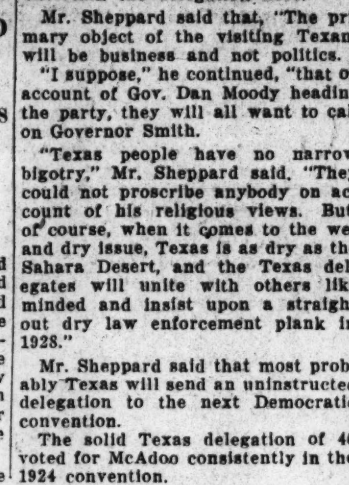
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Paved Roads Grow Under These "Cold Frames"



Portable Coverings Are Used by Highway Contractors in Hawaii When They Lay Concrete, the Cloth "Train," Several Hundred Feet Long, Protecting the Fresh Material From the Daily Rains While It Hardens.

CLOTH TRAIN COVERS NEW ROAD IN HAWAII

Rains Nearly Every Day Give
Problem to Engineers

HILLO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence).—Construction of concrete roads in the uplands of the Island of Hawaii for a long time formed a problem to highway engineers, for the annual rainfall of 200 inches is scattered out through nearly every day of the year.

But the problem has been solved in an efficient way by the Hawaiian Contracting Company, which is now laying six and one-half miles of concrete highway, 16 feet wide. The project is to cost \$356,000 and will complete the hard surfacing of the road from Hilo, the port, to the active volcano of Kilauea, 30 miles away.

In order to protect the fresh concrete from the daily rains the engineers have prepared portable coverings. These are mounted on small wheels, and the covering is canvas stretched tight over a wooden frame.

The top of the highway is being constructed first, and as fresh concrete is poured, a "train" of these coverings is allowed to advance down hill. This covered train is now several hundred feet long, and as it advances over the fresh sections, the upper part has set hard enough so that it no longer needs protection.

A large portable shed has been constructed over the concrete mixer, and this also moves with the "train." The entire project will require about 300 working days. It is under the direction of Frank H. West, manager of the contracting firm here.

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BANKER PLANS PAYMENT OF CANADA'S DEBT

Sinking Fund Proposed to
Wipe Out Obligations
in the Year 1967

OTTAWA, Ont., June 9 (AP)—Retirement in a period of 40 years of the outstanding net debt of the Dominion of Canada was proposed today at the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada, by R. A. Daly, of Toronto, president of the organization. Mr. Daly's plan of retirement provided for the payment of \$2,447,000 yearly on the national debt. This annual sinking fund, with saving of interest, would wipe out the present financial obligations of the Dominion by 1967—the centenary of confederation.

Mr. Daly said J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, had expressed the desire to have the opinion of the investment bankers on the question. The president did not wish the comments made in his address to be regarded as exhaustive, or as final conclusions on the subject. They were offered in the hope that a general discussion of the question might be helpful in working out the best solution of this important national problem.

United States' Progress
"Naturally," said Mr. Daly, "we view with admiration the rapidly with which the United States has reduced its debt and its taxation since the close of the war, but we must not forget that the wealth of the United States is so much greater proportionately than that of the Dominion of Canada, and their stay in the war so much shorter that they recovered infinitely more rapidly. The United States proposed to cancel the present national debt of \$19,383,000,000 in 1955, or within 35 years from the commencement of the operation in 1920. The history of the United States had always been one of prompt extinguishment of debts.

The problem of debt reduction and taxation reduction in Great Britain was very different and much more difficult than that of the United States. In spite of this the mother country was actually ahead in the program laid down in 1925 in the matter of the reduction of its debt, which now stands at approximately \$37,500,000,000.

Debt Greater Than American
"In Canada," he said, "we have been in a position somewhat between that of Great Britain and the United States. We resemble Great Britain in that our war effort was for the full term of the war. Our national debt in proportion to population is greater than that of the United States, but less than that of Great Britain. Our position resembles that of the United States, however, in this, that our country has great natural resources, developed and undeveloped, and that for that reason we can recover more rapidly from the effects of the war. It would seem logical, therefore, that Canada's position is more favorable than that of Great Britain, and that we should make a more rapid reduction in our debt and taxation."

Pointing out that debt reduction was really a question of taxation and was inevitably tied up with taxation, Mr. Daly said: "The public cannot ask for reduction in taxes at the expense of debt retirement. On the other hand reduction in taxes stimulates business and makes possible a larger collection of taxes at a lower rate."

In conclusion, referring to his proposed debt retirement plan for Canada, Mr. Daly said: "The above amount of \$2,447,000 per annum would represent the minimum amount to be retired each year, and as this amount is no greater than the average amount of debt that has been retired in each of the last four years, it is apparent that the plan is perfectly feasible, especially when we consider that we are now running into what should be a much more prosperous period."

**Children Choose Lark
as Favorite Bird**
PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—In an action conducted among Oregon school children to choose the official state bird, the meadowlark received approximately 10,000 votes out of 75,000 cast. Four hundred schools from all parts of the State participated in the election, which was conducted by the Oregon Audubon Society.

The bluebird was the second choice, receiving approximately 20,000 votes, and the varied thrush, third. Other nominees were the

MEXICO DENIES BOYCOTT MOVE

Says Suspension of Buying
in United States Is Nec-
essary Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 9.—An official denial that Mexico has issued a boycott against American merchandise has just been made public by Arturo M. Elias, Consul General and financial agent of Mexico in New York. A communication received by the Consul General from the Department of Foreign Relations in Mexico City says that the decree of the President of Mexico relative to suspension of purchases in the United States was issued to "regulate the financial interests of the Government" and was in no way intended to "affect the cordial relations existing between Mexico and the United States," according to the announcement.

"The Department of Foreign Relations officially declares that the decree which the President of the Republic issued a few days ago relative to the suspension of purchases in the United States by the dependencies of the Federal Government was based, among other considerations, on the injury caused by the important disbursement of money which represents the purchases already made, not only in respect to merchandise bought in the United States, but also in regard to those purchased in Europe, which have been detained in transit by the United States, causing there the consequent inconvenience," the communication says.

"The Presidential decree does not in any way constitute a boycott against American merchandise for its disposition is aimed specifically to prevent dependencies of the Federal Government making purchases in the United States which could be made in Mexico without taking into consideration whether American or not."

"Consequently the Presidential decree referred to tends to safeguard the financial interests of the Government and to avoid delays on goods which are necessary, without cause or motive, to the least to affect the cordial relations existing between Mexico and the United States."

**AIRPORT ASSURED
—SHREVEPORT, LA.**
SHREVEPORT, La., June 10 (Special)—At a meeting of city officials and citizens yesterday, Clarence Ellerbe, who turned over 400 acres from which City Engineer H. C. Barnes and E. L. Wheelock, consulting engineer, will select 100 acres deemed most suitable for a landing field. Mr. Ellerbe, who made the presentation to the Aerial Service Committee, composed of city officials, representatives of the American Legion, and others, has received assurance that the city administration, as well as Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups will co-operate in raising funds to adequately equip the grounds. As soon as the engineers make selection of the ground, Mr. Ellerbe will introduce it to the city. This assures Shreveport an airport.

TO STUDY PLANTS IN ASIA
HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Prof. Frederick G. Krauss, agricultural expert of the University of Hawaii, will leave soon on a research trip into the interior of Asia, where he will study plant species at different altitudes on the Himalayan Mountains. Professor Krauss expects to bring back with him several species of plants that it is proposed to introduce at various elevations in the Hawaiian Islands. He will be gone for one year.

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Scottie Finds a Friend

(A True Story)

DO YOU remember Scottie, the little black and white wire-haired terrier who lived in a fine big white and green house at the seaside? He was a very sweet-tempered little fellow and made friends with everybody, but his owner should not have been so thoughtless.

Would you be surprised to hear that animals really can be unselfish like people? Well, listen to what Scottie did, and see if he was not truly generous. After showing Teddina around out of doors, he led her to the kitchen, where he had a cozy basket near the stove. Little Teddina was tired and cold, so she hopped right into the basket and went to sleep. Now, some dogs would have chased her out, but Scottie stood there watching her with his head first on one side then on the other, as if he were thinking it out. Then he trotted off, burrowed under the cushions on a couch and took a nap. After that Teddina always slept in the basket.

You can imagine that there were no more lonely days for little Scottie. The two friends went about together all winter. And now that people are coming back to the big white and green house with the returning summer, Scottie is introducing his new little friend to his old friends. And here is a joke! By the

chief friend was a little Negro boy named Johnny whose parents were servants in the big house. These two were always together. While Johnny was doing his work Scottie would follow about after him, waiting for the romp that he knew would come later.

Then came autumn and away went Johnny to his home in the South where his parents worked in a large hotel during the winter. And away went nearly everybody else in the house. Only the mistress and master and a friend were left. By winter the houses were empty. By winter scarcely anyone was left in the town.

It looked as if it were going to be a dull winter for Scottie. Not a playmate in sight! The master went to the city every day and the mistress was too busy to pay much attention to little Scottie.

So Scottie tried to amuse himself. He would scamper out to the poultry yard and bark at the chickens, but they would not flutter about and run away as he hoped. No, indeed. They would go right on scratching in the gravel and cluck as if to say: "Stop your teasing, Scottie. We know you won't harm us!"

Then he would pay a visit to the handsome big cow who lived across the street, hoping for a romp. But the big cow would look right over Scottie's head as if he were too small to notice. Scottie would stand on his hind feet and wave his front paws, which was his way of saying please, please, please. It was no use—the cow wouldn't even look at him. And the big bulldog, down the street, would not play with Scottie either. He would brush him aside as if he didn't exist.

Then one day when Scottie was lying on the lawn with his chin on his paw and wondering what he was going to do about it, Teddina arrived from nowhere at all and began begging him to play with her. Teddina was a black and white pup with a long thin tail and floppy ears. And she had such a kind way of looking at you, that you loved her at once. So when she arrived and tripped about Scottie as if she thought him the grandest dog she had ever seen, he gave her his rubber ball.

Mr. Mellon Plans Cruise to Lands Long Read About

To Take Son, Daughter and Son-in-Law With Him
on a Two Months' Sojourn in Mediterranean
on a Family-Sized Yacht

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Mellon, the somewhat lonely Secretary of the Treasury, plans to go yachting this summer to the places he has read about in the Mediterranean, and at the same time "get acquainted again" with the son and daughter whom he sees only infrequently through the year.

Mr. Mellon, reputed to be one of the richest men who ever sat in President's Cabinet, occupies an 18-room suite in one of the finest apartment houses in Washington, and lives there throughout the year—alone.

Mr. Mellon's daughter, Miss, married David K. East, son of William C. Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland last year. His son Paul is away at Yale.

Accordingly, Mr. Mellon plans to take a family-sized yacht in July, to Gibraltar, and cruise at random for the next two months. Perhaps he will visit the Isles of Greece; perhaps he will drift along the Dalmatian coast. His daughter and son-in-law and his son Paul, with perhaps some of the latter's college friends, will accompany him. For the son and daughter it may mean a joyous lark, but for Mr. Mellon it will mean something deeper.

Foreign governments will no doubt greet the Pittsburgh banker voyaging to the land of classic history with honors befitting the Secretary of the Treasury of the world's richest country. But it is not the Secretary of the Treasury who is making the journey. It will really be only an American father trying hard to "keep acquainted" with a newly married daughter and a son who has left home and gone to college.

Mr. Mellon's character is one of the most complex of the men who sit in the Coolidge Cabinet. He had no experience in public life before coming to Washington. It is doubtful if he ever made a speech. It was his job in the great bank that represents the Mellon family fortunes in Pennsylvania to sit in a retired room, so it is said, and meet selected business associates for the quiet chats that meant millions of dollars in oil, aluminum and other properties in which his great fortune is extended. Mr. Mellon's brother was the man who met the public and held the center of the stage.

Quiet, shy, with the face of a conspirator, a lover of art, Mr. Mellon came suddenly to Washington and a new world. His ability as a financier is unquestioned. But in the capital and among the Coolidge Cabinet he is recognized as a lonely man. He lives in his apartment and collects objects d'art—by himself.

From Yale his son Paul writes him boyish letters. The other day, it is reported, the Secretary of the Treasury, who had just set in motion gigantic refunding movements involving federal war bonds, got a letter from his son demanding information concerning a certain \$50 Liberty Bond that had been a personal purchase in war time. Paul wanted to cash in on that bond and where better could he get the information about it than from "dad."

Accordingly, Mr. Mellon's eagerness for the summer vacation. He plans to take the Leviathan July 2, and probably return in the middle of September. Police finance, the Pittsburgh bank will be forgotten. Mr. Mellon is looking forward to vacation with as much anticipation as any man in Washington.

ROTARY'S GOAL DESCRIBED AS FELLOWSHIP

For Future Geographical
Districts Will Express
Their Own Ideals

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
OSTEND, June 9.—Rotary's goal, universal fellowship, is today regarded as a step nearer as the result of the resolutions passed at the International Conference. These provided for a budget system and greater efficiency and control of the financial administration of the world-encompassing organization as well as an increase in the democracy and autonomy of the component parts. Hitherto International Rotary's impulses have come from Chicago, its home, but in the future the direction will be modified.

Rotary International, explained W. R. Manier, Nashville, Tenn., remains supreme, but by resolution adopted by the Rotarians each area will express its ideals in accordance with its own native customs and needs. The control or future progress of Rotary will be subject to the decision of the members of certain geographical districts under the jurisdiction of the International. Thus certain ultranational features of the British, American, Italian, French, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss or other administrations will disappear as a concession to world unity.

Rotary expends from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 annually and the delegates approved a resolution providing for the appointment of a new finance committee of five to draw up an annual budget to control expenditures. A resolution of the Yeovil Club to establish "auxiliary" membership to meet the case of Rotarians moving from one town to another and finding their classification filled up and therefore ineligible for the club was withdrawn on the understanding that the subject could be revived next year.

Tom Hunter of Edinburgh, at the British Empire dinner of 400 delegates and their womenfolk, last night invited all Rotarians to tour Scotland. Other speakers were Sydney Pascall, London, president of the British Rotarians; Leslie Pidgeon, Canada; M. Rustenholz, South Africa; William McConnell, Irish Free State; Alfred Holtz, Australia, and Dr. Will Herbert, New Zealand.

**Airplanes Will Go
Under the Hammer**
Post Office Department to
Sell Machines Once Used
in Mail Service

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 9.—Twenty-five Douglas airplanes, recently acquired by the Post Office Department, will be sold at an old-fashioned auction June 16, to be delivered when the department closes down its operation of the Air Mail Service "when, as, where, and if it."

Bids are expected from private

PICNIC LUNCHEONS
We suggest "fancy" lunches—Porter's Peanut Butter in glass—thinly sliced cold meats—tempting smoked sandwiches—pickles—crackers. Thrift Prices.

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ACCEPT CHICAGO PLAN FOR SUPERHIGHWAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 10.—One of the final moves necessary to achieve a 200-foot belt super-highway to encircle Cook County, passing around Chicago on the west and going through Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, has been accomplished by the acceptance of tentative plans by the Cook County board of commissioners.

Robert Kimerly, executive secretary of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, viewed the project with increased confidence, he said, following the action of the Board. The project calls for the ultimate construction of four 40-foot arteries, two running each way, so that congestion of through traffic in Chicago would be reduced and interstate movements of vehicles expedited.

The Chicago, as this airplane is called, is the very newest thing in passenger service between New York and Boston, although established only a fortnight ago, has proved so successful that the Colonial Air Transport, which operates the service, is now making plans to extend its service from New York to Montreal and from Boston to Buffalo.

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"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

CHICAGO SCHOOL POLICY STUDIED BY CIVIC GROUP

Citizens' Public Education Commission Would Build Up, Not Tear Down

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 10.—Although Chicago Board of Education policies are radically affected by the recent change in political administration, the newly formed Citizens' Public Education Commission is not plunging hastily into any controversy, Joseph K. Brittain, president, made plain in an interview.

"We have instructed our committee to get facts as to the efficiency of the schools," said Mr. Brittain. "This being a movement that will have to do with the schools for a great many years, we are not going into personal controversies. Our aim is not to tear down but to build up."

Since the commission was formed by representatives of leading Chicago civic clubs about six weeks ago, its president has been giving his time to forming a solid organization, on which the hopes will be truly representative citizens and capable of functioning for the benefit of the school children. Dr. Louis L. Mann, rabbi and lecturer at the University of Chicago, has been named to head the education committee. Experienced architects, engineers and contractors are being chosen for the committee on buildings and grounds.

"We are getting fine men to take an earnest interest in the work," Mr. Brittain said. "The executive secretary has not yet been engaged, but the commission expects to get a man who is an educator with business ability."

When the organization is complete the commission will seek to deal directly with the school board upon questions in which citizens are interested. It intends to investigate first, then recommend on the basis of fact. It has found. Publicity methods are not favored by Mr. Brittain. "We do not want to try our case in the press," he said.

The commission is winning the kind of support it desires, the president declared. Although no campaign for funds has been launched, one citizen subscribed \$1000 to show his good will.

MEXICO EXPECTS DROP IN 'PULQUE'

Plant From Which Drink Is Made Gives Way to More Profitable Henequen

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—What scores of legislative measures have hitherto failed to achieve, the inexorable demands of a profitable industry seem likely to accomplish—namely, a curtailment of the production of "pulque," a cheap intoxicant which is the bane of the Mexican working classes.

This assertion seems justified by a statement issued here by the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor, in which it is declared that experiments conducted in the Central Plateau with henequen (sisal hemp) plants have demonstrated fully the feasibility of instituting on a large scale the growing of henequen there.

At present practically the entire central region of Mexico is given over to the growing of the maguay, commonly known in the United States as the century plant, which serves as a natural brewery from which "pulque" is extracted.

Since—as the announcement of the Department of Industry points out—the production of henequen is far more profitable than that of pulque, it is considered highly likely that the henequen plant will gradually replace the maguay, with the natural consequence that the production of "pulque" will correspondingly diminish.

The announcement of the Department of Industry asserts that the experiments amply demonstrate that henequen can be grown profitably where "pulque" is now produced, and declares that a number of agriculturists in the Valley of Mexico, convinced of the validity of the experiments, have announced that they will, during the present year, give over to henequen plants various plots of ground that are at present devoted to maguay.

The announcement adds that these agriculturists have informed the Department of Industry that if the results obtained from these tests are favorable they will give up entirely the cultivation of the maguay and devote themselves exclusively to henequen.

The announcement also states that

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MANUFACTURERS URGED TO UNITE

Associated Industries Hear Clifford S. Anderson at Vesper Country Club

LOWELL, June 10 (Special).—Clifford S. Anderson, assistant secretary of the Norton Company of Worcester, principal speaker at the biennial meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, held at the Vesper Country Club, told of the tendency toward efficient handling of business activities through increased production at a lower price.

He said that the larger corporations have hurt the smaller manufacturers by their direct selling methods, which wipe out the middleman, upon whom the smaller manufacturers must rely for distribution of their products, and the smaller manufacturers must band together to co-operate in their manufacturing and distributing problems.

Mr. Anderson said that it is not the desire of the majority of the manufacturers or people to see the Government step in and control industry. Self regulation of business, he stated, is the best protection against government control and declared that the hope for the future is rational conservation.

Benjamin Loring Young, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that the representation of the Associated Industries is taken seriously by the members of the General Court because the organization did not represent a minority and has no selfish interests to serve, but is working for the best interests of its 1600 members representing all branches of industry and they believe what is best for all industry in the state is best for all the people.

When the organization is complete the commission will seek to deal directly with the school board upon questions in which citizens are interested. It intends to investigate first, then recommend on the basis of fact. It has found. Publicity methods are not favored by Mr. Brittain. "We do not want to try our case in the press," he said.

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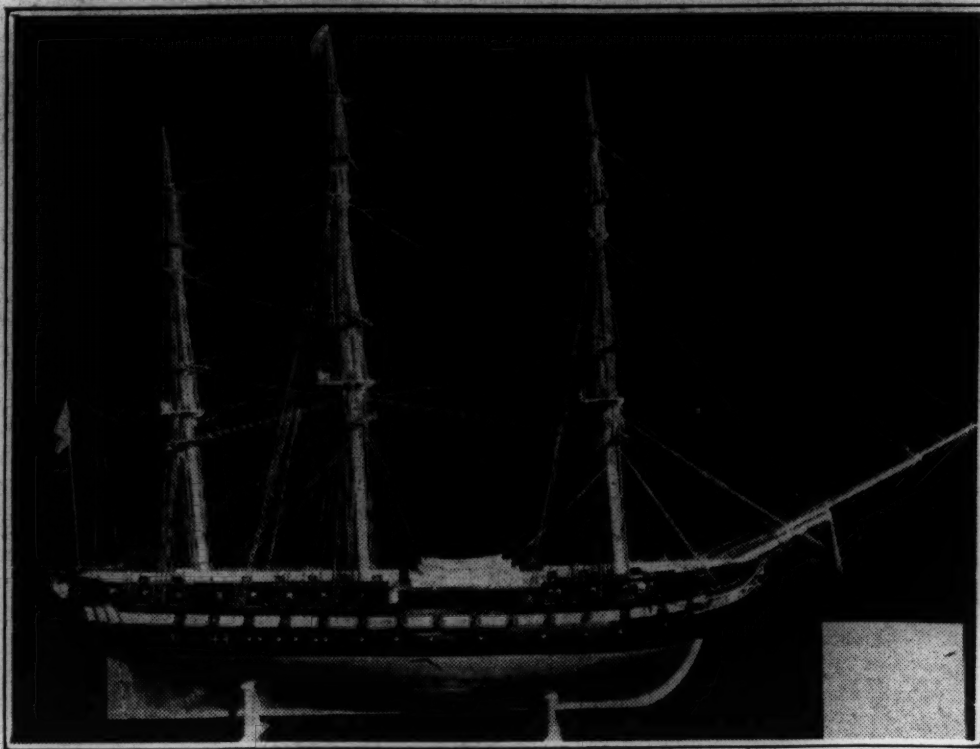
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The Frigate Constitution—As It Will Be



Model of the Frigate Constitution by Lieut.-Commander E. S. R. Brandt, U. S. N., on Display in Lieutenant Lord's Office at the Boston Navy Yard, Which Shows How the Vessel Will Appear After the Restoration.

MANY ASSIGNED MISSION POSTS

Thirty-Four to Sail From Boston Within the Next Few Weeks

Thirty-four young men and women appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who were given a reception yesterday afternoon by the members of the Prudential Board and missionaries on furlough in Boston will sail within a few weeks to the stations assigned them. The reception was held at the Boston headquarters of the board, 14 Beacon Street, and was in connection with a missionaries conference which opened yesterday and will continue until next Tuesday.

Represented in the outgoing group are 26 colleges from 15 states. Two of the Massachusetts representatives are Dr. and Mrs. H. Vesie Markham of Meriden, Mass., who go to East Africa. Miss Grace Fairbank Woods of Hatfield, Mass., is the third generation of her family to devote herself to the work in Marathi Mission, Bombay Presidency, India.

The board has been searching for years for a missionary family to go to the Marshall Islands, Micronesia. The limitations and hardships of

DRYDOCKING OF OLD IRONSIDES

(Continued from Page 1)

bow to stern, Lieutenant Lord has fixed large steel cables which serve to stiffen the main body, relieving the strain on the sagging overhang at both ends of the frigate. Material now on hand which will be shaped and worked into the hull will join

that station are very great. This year the long quest is ended and the Rev. and Mrs. George C. Lockwood and their child have agreed to accept the work.

Miss Frances B. Clapp, who has spent a short time in Japan, is returning to take charge of the music department of Doshisha College, Kyoto. Miss Clapp says that the Japanese have practically no songs which are suited to group singing, and they are translating folk songs of Europe and America, and usually setting them to Japanese music. The largest group goes to Africa, where the oldest work of the American board is established. The old missionaries say that there has never been a more critical period in the history of South Africa. The missions in Africa are emphasizing industrial and agricultural training.

MAYORS' MEETING POSTPONED

WATERVILLE, Me., June 10 (AP).—The conference of Maine mayors which was to have been held here yesterday was postponed indefinitely because several mayors were unable to be present.

PROVINCETOWN

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LOCOMOTIVES WORK ON WIRE OR BATTERY

Chicago Road Installs New Type for Freight Switching

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 10.—For use in switching freight cars in industrial plants between Chicago and Milwaukee, two combination electric trolley and storage battery locomotives have been ordered from the General Electric Company by the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric Railway, which announced "they are the first of their type ever built."

Facilities to operate either from the trolley or battery will allow switching of cars into yards or plants that have no trolley connections and will be a benefit to customers who object to noise and smoke of steam locomotives switching in their plant yards, the railroad announcement said.

Operating on the battery alone, a locomotive will be able to haul 33 loaded freight cars a distance of five miles at speed of 12 miles an hour and with a light load can travel 20 miles an hour, it was said. Batteries can be charged from the trolley while locomotives are at work.

GREENWICH RECORDS

BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL

GREENWICH, Conn., June 10 (AP).—Fourteen hundred acres of the Converse Farm, one of the largest estates in the town of Greenwich, were sold yesterday to I. Randolph Jacobs of New York, the price being about \$1,400,000.

The transfer sets a new high mark for Greenwich realty transactions. The land, which is located on North Street, will be divided into 10-acre plots.

SALE CLOSES CONVENTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10 (AP).—An auction sale, in which some of the best Ayrshire herds in this section were offered, brought to a close yesterday the annual convention of the Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association, attended by some 300 delegates from all parts of New England. A total of \$13,612 was realized by the sales.

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist

1 PARK ST., BOSTON

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist

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OPENING OF NEW FOGG MUSEUM IS DUE AT HARVARD

Dedication to Be Feature of
Commencement Week,
Says Announcement

Dedication of the new Fogg Art Museum on Monday, June 20, will feature Harvard University's 1927 Commencement Week. It is announced in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

With the unlocking of the main doors and the admission of the general public as well as of the friends and members of the university to the inner court, there will come to fulfillment a plan whose beginnings stretch back to the beginnings of the teaching of the fine arts at Harvard, and to its early apostle and pioneer, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, the bulletin says.

The history of the teaching of the fine arts at Harvard is not a long one. Indeed, to the present generation and to the one which immediately preceded it, Professor Norton himself occupied the chair of the history of art from 1875 until 1898 when he retired. In 1895, within the last three years of his tenure of office, what is now known as the old Fogg Art Museum Building was erected. At that time art in American universities was regarded by the average undergraduate with a mixture of grave suspicion and distaste.

Value of Aesthetics in Question
"The value of pure aesthetics and its place in the American curriculum were still to be proved. Harvard had no appreciable work of art. It lay under the shadow of Boston, and for all general purposes there could be found in that city's Museum of Fine Arts paintings, sculpture and other objects of art sufficient to illustrate the lectures of the classroom as they then were given."

"With the building of the old Fogg, however, the gift of Mrs. William Hayes Fogg of New York as a memorial to her husband, another of President Eliot's theories was put suddenly into actual practice: a theory that the student of fine arts should have at his disposal examples of the particular art which he is studying."

E. W. Forbes Made Director
In 1909, Edward W. Forbes '95, was made director of the museum. The year 1912 saw the remodeling of the lower floor and the gallery to increase exhibition space and to provide better lighting. Prof. F. S. Sachs, now associate professor of fine arts and associate director of the museum, acceded to the latter office in 1915. Since then the museum and the division of which it is the center have steadily grown. A fixed income for the purchase of the works of art which has never exceeded \$3000 a year, the museum has acquired, in addition to loans from private sources, collections the value of which is estimated at more than \$2,000,000. In 1924, \$2,000,000 were raised to build a new endowment of \$1,000,000, and the division of fine arts began a new and heroic era.

"The new Fogg is situated on the southeast corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, where it covers the ground formerly occupied by the old Batchelder home, the residence of Prof. B. S. Hurlbut, and by the house in which Professor Agassiz lived."

Museum of Red Brick
"The museum building is of red brick. The facade, which fronts on Quincy Street and which has been called 'Twentieth Century Cambridge' in style, is a modern adaptation of the best in Georgian architecture."

"But it is the interior of the new Fogg which makes it one of the most remarkable and exemplary pieces of museum architecture in America. The pivot and center of the building is a great court bordered on three sides by arcades and on the fourth by a grill behind which are situated a number of cubicles and private studies connecting with the library."

"The court is indeed the ideal of the museum expert in stone, and an inspiration to the most conscientious server. It takes its design from measured drawings of the facade of San Gallo's house in Montepulciano. This facade is repeated four times, with a third story added, on small rectangular windows. In the design of this court, Mr. Shepley spent a number of months abroad. The entire court is executed in imported Italian travertine; the floor is paved with granite."

Surrounded by Art
"Professor Sachs has pointed out that the new Fogg is constructed so as to subject student and visitor continually to the contagion of art. Entering the building through the main doors, one is obliged to walk through or around the center court; or in moving from one floor to another, from office to library, or from print room to lecture hall, one is sensible of the extraordinary perfection in this modern replica of the work of an elder Roman architect."

"Or again, passing through the south door on Quincy Street to the main lecture hall, one enters first the Great Hall itself, of massive and lofty ceiling, of walls hung with tapestries, and offering, through the open arcade, a new glimpse of the actual court."

"It is the desire and hope of the directors of the new Fogg Museum that the building and its treasures shall be continually open to Harvard men and Radcliffe women whether or not they are enrolled as students in the division. Nothing has been spared to make the museum attractive, inviting, and, above all, inspiring. An excursion through even a part of it is not a cursory cataloging of objects under glass, but a sequence of full oils, but an adventure not unlike the reading of a great poem, or the hearing of a noble piece of music."

**SIMMONS' REGISTRAR
TAKES NEW POSITION**

Miss Margaret Munro Grimeshaw who has held the position of registrar at Simmons College since 1918, will complete her work there on June 30, to become assistant to the manager of the Boston branch, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. During her 15 years of association with the college Miss Grimeshaw has held at different times the positions of secretary of the New England Association of Collegiate Registrars, secretary of the college committee on admission, and president of the Simmons Instructors' Club.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PROGRAM ISSUED

Commencement Exercises to
Open on June 17 With
Senior Class Ball

DURHAM, N. H., June 10 (Special)—Commencement exercises at the University of New Hampshire will begin on the evening of June 17 when the commencement ball of the senior class will be held. This event will follow the Pettie-Scott Scheraga reception in honor of Dean Charles Pettie and Prof. Charles Scott who have been longest on the faculty.

June 18 will be alumni and class day. On this occasion the alumni of the University officially get together and several hundred of the graduates are expected to attend. The program for the day will consist of a meeting of the alumni advisory board, a free-for-all baseball game between a team selected from the faculty and alumni and a team selected from the senior class.

This will be followed by reunion class luncheons and the class day exercises of the class of 1927 on the campus. At this time, Miss Alice Osgood of Pittsfield will give the ivy oration. At 4:15 p. m., the annual alumni meeting will take place in the Faculty Club, which the graduates will make their headquarters. A memorial scholarship fund, presented by the class of 1925, will be officially accepted at this time.

The alumni banquet for the several hundred visitors will be held in the University Commons Building at 8:30 p. m. and will be presided over by Dr. Edward M. Lewis, president of the University. Dr. Lewis, who was recently chosen as the next president of the university, and Mrs. Lewis will give an informal reception to the members of the graduating class at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, June 19, in front of Thompson Hall, the administration building. Following the reception the baccalaureate services will be held in the University Gymnasium.

At 4:30 p. m. Prof. Robert W. Manton, head of the department of music here, and Mr. Rowland E. Partridge of the university faculty, will give a recital in the community chancel. Sunday afternoon, June 19, the university band will give an open-air concert in front of Thompson Hall. The commencement exercises will be held in the university gymnasium at 10:30 a. m. Monday, June 20. At this time several honorary degrees will be conferred, as well as those to the members of the graduating class and the students who have completed their graduate work. The prize winners of the department of music will also be announced and the prizes distributed at this time.

**STATE ODD FELLOWS
ELECT NEW OFFICERS**

Massachusetts Grand Lodge
Meets in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Charles T. Griffith at Hotel Park was elected master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at the annual session of the lodge here yesterday. More than 600 delegates attended.

Others elected were: Walter S. Ford, of Somerville, deputy master; Ralph T. Morton of Springfield, warden; George H. Fuller of Boston, secretary; Samuel K. Walker of Swampscott, treasurer; George H. Gunnison of Amesbury, conductor; Walter A. White of Sharon, guardian; Philip M. Sommers of Hyde Park, chaplain; Arthur E. Crozier, Roxbury, herald; Harold C. Mitchell, Medford, instructor; Roderic S. Lovell, Boston, assistant secretary; Joseph Belcher, Randolph and George L. Doloff, Somerville, trustees of Worcester Odd Fellows Home; Herbert B. Bond of Worcester, grand representative and George H. Hartley, Malden, treasurer of funds.

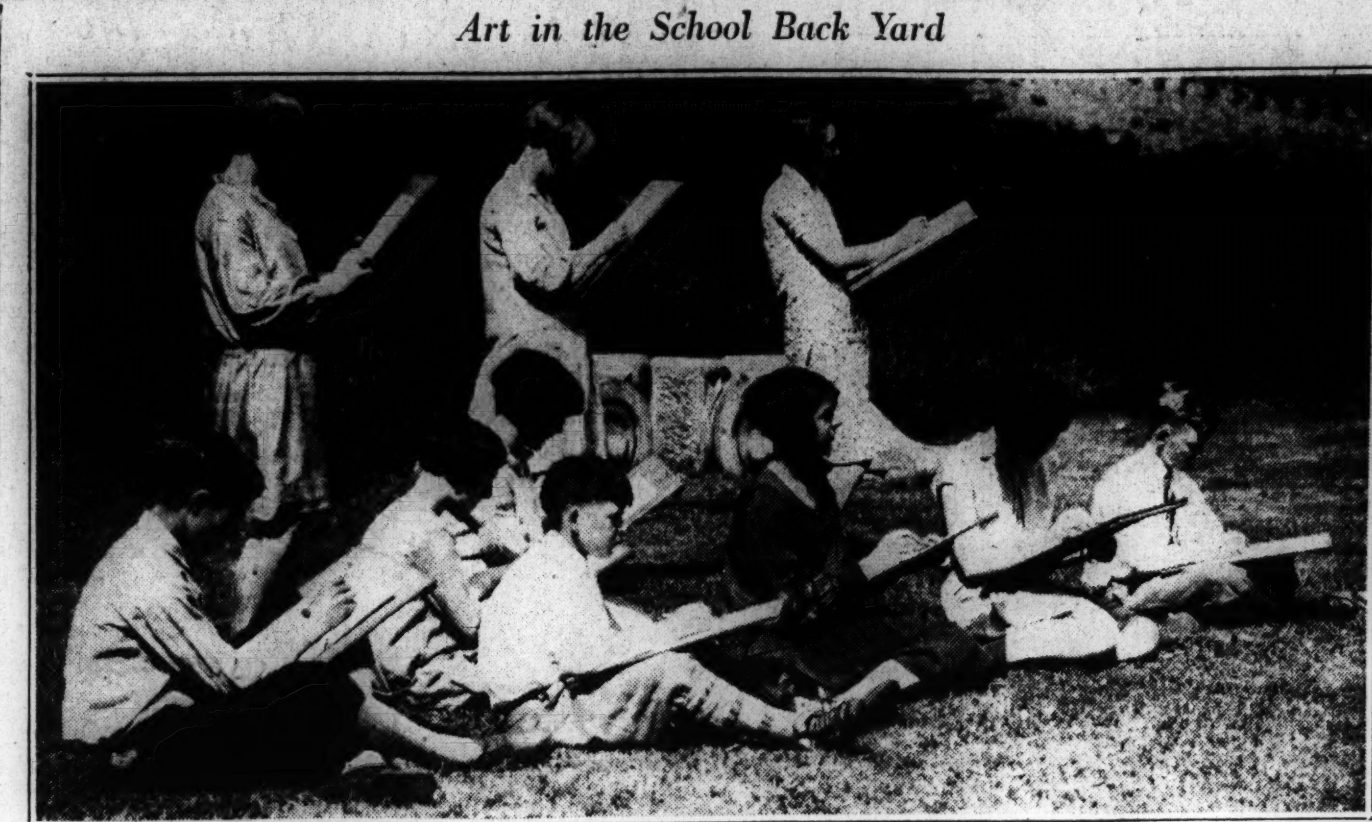
The 1928 session of the lodge will be held at Lowell.

**NAVAL SHIPS COMING
TO BOSTON ON JUNE 17**

Mayor Nichols announced today that he had taken up with Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, the question of having an adequate naval representation for the celebration next week of Bunker Hill Day. He said that he had just been advised that the navy has made arrangements to send to Boston the destroyers Overton, Paulding, and MacFarlan and the fleet submarine V-2. The Mayor has asked the secretary that at least one capital ship be sent here and has asked that the cruiser Memphis, which is due in Washington tomorrow with Colonel Lindbergh, be sent here with the other naval vessels.

**VAN ORMAN AND AIDE
BALLOON WINNERS**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The National Aeronautical Association today officially credited W. T. Van Orman and his assistant, W. W. Norton, with the victory in the recent national balloon race which started from Akron, Ohio. They flew the entry of the Akron chapter of the Aeronautical Association, covering 718 miles before landing one mile southwest of Hancock, Me.



EDWARD EVERETT SCHOOL STUDENTS SKETCHING
Front Row, Left to Right—Joseph Marco, Alice McDermott, Eleanor Hanson, Joseph Driscoll, Claire Wynnot, Mary Picaret, Richard Long. Standing—Helen Hanson, Virginia and Margaret Snow.

ELECTRIC LINES ARE APPROVED

The State Department of Public Utilities today approved the petition of the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company for permission to construct lines for the transmission of electricity on railroad locations, now or formerly held by the Boston & Maine Railroad, passing through the cities and towns of Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Middleton, North Andover, Lynnfield, Wenham, Topsfield, Boxford, Georgetown, Newbury, Newburyport, Groveland, Haverhill, Saugus, Melrose, Wakefield, Revere and Chelsea.

The company acquired the rights of the Boston & Maine Railroad to the locations on September 30, 1926. The area covered is 7.5 miles. In its order, the department says: "The main purpose of this line is to provide a connection between the plants of the Haverhill Electric Company and the Newburyport Electric Company and thence a connection for both plants with the plant of the Salem Electric Company. It also is to provide an additional connection for the sale in bulk of electricity to the town of Danvers, under an existing contract."

"This additional connection will tend to lessen interruptions in service and give a more ample and stable supply of current. These two purposes seem to furnish the more urgent reasons for this petition at the present time and seem to this board to be desirable and necessary purposes to be carried out."

STATE DENIES FARE REDUCTION

The State Department of Public Utilities today dismissed the petition of the patrons of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway, protesting against an increase in fares.

The order reads: "It appears that the railway, since the receivership, has been operating at a deficit and that the increase in fares was made in the hope of cutting down the deficit. A receiver is ordinarily appointed in the interest of creditors. He is an officer of the court and his duty is to operate the property of the court. We are of the opinion that we have jurisdiction to order reduction in rates established by a receiver where they are manifestly unreasonable. I thought, however, to a very plain case to justify such action on our part. Such is not the situation in the fares complained of. 'We think the receiver might well consider the advisability of issuing tickets good for 26 rides for \$1. This would obviate the necessity of patrons tying up so large an amount in tickets as at present, and probably would encourage patronage. This is a matter, however, which is for the receiver to determine.'

"The road now sells some tickets allowing 66 rides for \$2.50. This is the rate that the department suggests should be changed."

WHITE MOUNTAIN BUS SERVICE IS APPROVED

CONCORD, N. H., June 10 (Special)—Approval of petitions of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company for authority to provide motor-coach service from Nashua and Portsmouth to the White Mountains was given today in an order of the public service commission.

One motor-coach line will start from Portsmouth and the other from the Massachusetts line near Nashua and both will end at Bethlehem. The first will pass through Dover, Somersworth and Rochester and the second through Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Franklin, Tilton and Laconia.

**PARK BOARD ALLOWS
OPEN AIR MEETING**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Permission to hold an open air meeting here, in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti parade next Sunday afternoon was granted this morning by the Providence park commission to the Rhode Island Sacco-Vanzetti committee. This authority was given after the local police commission had refused to grant such permission earlier this week.

It is expected that thousands of sympathizers will gather on Dexter training grounds after the parade. The committee will make every effort to stop any demonstrations.

NEW YORK BANK RATE
NEW YORK, June 10—Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York made no change in the discount rate of 4 per cent.

Art in the School Back Yard



EDWARD EVERETT SCHOOL STUDENTS SKETCHING
Front Row, Left to Right—Joseph Marco, Alice McDermott, Eleanor Hanson, Joseph Driscoll, Claire Wynnot, Mary Picaret, Richard Long. Standing—Helen Hanson, Virginia and Margaret Snow.

School Develops Own Garden for Pupils' Art Advancement

Edward Everett Students Take Particular Pride in
Keeping Up Grounds for Art Class Work

Engaged in a friendly contest for a scholarship to be awarded by the Arts group of children of the Edward Everett School on Pleasant Street, Dorchester, may be frequently seen in the beautiful grounds surrounding the school building, sketching a tree or a flower, a clump of shrubs or a picturesque vista. This garden, which looks more like that of a private estate than that of a school, is closely associated with the activities of the school. Leonard M. Patton, master, believes that, properly conducted, gardening may be effectively interrelated with much of the school work.

Many of the plants grown in the garden are intended for study in the drawing classes. Fine old trees shade the school grounds, shrubs are arranged in effective groups, lawns are kept smooth and green, flowers bloom throughout the season, and vegetables grow to maturity and beauty. The season being late this year the gardens have but started to show green leaves above the brown earth but the fleur de lis are brilliant in lavender and yellow. The grounds have been divided into sections and the sections assigned to groups of children who come out to work on them in regular, specified hours. All summer the work will be carried on, the children coming two days a week to work under the direction of a garden teacher. The garden is closely correlated with the art work of the school and also with other studies.

AGRICULTURAL LEADERS MEET

Dr. Gilbert Presides Over
Session at Salem Fol-
lowing Farms Tour

SALEM, Mass., June 10 (Special)—The eighth annual meeting of the State Department of Agriculture with the State Board of Agriculture was held at the Hotel Hawthorne here, following a visit to the Essex Agricultural School at Middleton and a tour of several farms in Essex County.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture of Massachusetts presided. Dr. Gilbert told his audience that he believed that the history of the future will say that during this post-war period the agriculture of this State has gone through a more significant change than in any other decade in the future. The State Department of Agriculture is doing more to make this change in the Commonwealth, Dr. Gilbert said.

Prof. George L. Farley, in charge of the boys' and girls' work in the State Normal School at Salem, quoted from his experience as an educator, said that there is no type of industrial experience that affords the opportunity for education found in farm life. Mr. Pittman referred to education as "directed and organized experience," and because the farm boy does work that is vital and interesting, because it develops his initiative and judgment and stimulates enthusiasm, farm life offers opportunity of an educational character superior to those in other fields, Mr. Pittman said.

A realization of the need for technical training will, Mr. Pittman thinks, result in a back to the farm movement on the part of the city bred boy.

The purpose of this yearly tour and meeting is to observe and discuss farm conditions and the problems of the farmer in order that the department will be able to make constructive suggestions for the advancement of agriculture in Massachusetts.

MILLS GO ON FULL TIME
WARE, Mass., June 10 (AP)—The Ware Woolen Company mills, which have been running only the finishing department for the past eight months, returned yesterday to full time operation in all departments.

DIPLOMAS WON BY SALESGIRLS

Class of 58 Is Graduated
From Prince School—
Playlet Is Given

Certificates of graduation from the salesgirls' class of the Prince School of Store Service Education were presented to 58 young women this morning in the vestry of the Bulfinch Place Church. Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, director and founder, made the presentation.

Greeting was extended to the young women who come from 10 large retail stores in Boston, by Edward J. Frost, vice-president of the William Filene's Sons Company. A playlet, "The Little More," presented by members of the class, brought out some of the work covered by the school intended to place the work of selling on a basis of service and satisfaction to the customer.

The last session of the school for the year was held at the school at 19 Allston Street this afternoon. The members were addressed by George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Company.

Mrs. Alice Carlisle was awarded the founder's prize which is given on the basis of "Not so much that it should be given for a single outstanding piece of work, or even for prominence through the school year of any one student, but rather that it should be given, perhaps, to the student most deserving of it because in the opinion of you and your staff, she does a job measured by the difficulties attaching to her work, as outstanding."

MAINE BEAUTIFUL ASSOCIATION MEETS

Third Annual Meeting Is Ad-
dressed by Gov. Brewster

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10 (Special)—Beatification of Maine not as a "bait" for tourists but as a contribution to enrich their lives, was endorsed by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in addressing the third annual meeting of the Maine Beautiful Association at the State House.

Nearly every county in the State was represented and the time was taken up with the presentation of reports showing efforts being made in the various sections of the State to make Maine even more attractive through the planning of parks, landscape gardening, and the removal of signs illegally placed within the limits of the highways. The work has progressed in some parts of the State by the formation of garden clubs.

Mrs. Blaine S. Viles of Augusta, president of the association, in her opening remarks said:

"Beautiful scenery is a great asset to any state, an added attraction to the resident, as well as to tourists. We should keep alive in the hearts of all, such a sentiment of love and beauty for all of our natural scenery that it will be worthy of sacrifice to deprecate these lovely spots."

"Living in such a state, unsurpassed by any other in the Union in the beauty of its natural beauty, it is most fitting for us to guard well our priceless treasures, preserving for all the people those beauties which is the inalienable right of all to enjoy."

**MAYOR REQUESTS FLAGS
WELCOME FLIER HOME**

Mayor Nichols issued a proclamation today, calling upon citizens of Boston to display the American flag tomorrow, the day of the arrival in Washington of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The Mayor added: "Boston is sincerely hopeful that it will have the privilege to accord a welcome to Colonel Lindbergh, but in any welcome it extends it can in no more expressive way bring home to him its true feelings than by a most generous display of our flag."

**BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS
VAST WATER POWERS**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—To find out exactly what waterpowers are available in British Columbia for industrial development, the provincial government is about to launch a detailed survey of all the waterpowers of the Province. Engineers will examine not only the visible waterpowers of the Province but also the "invisible" ones, that is, the possibility of cre-

SAFETY WEEK PLANS OFFERED TO MOTOR CLUB

"Cross at Crossings" Proves
Popular Slogan With
Police Head

The inauguration of a "Cross at the Crossing Week" and a "Courtesy Week" were propositions for safety campaigns to be instituted in Boston by the Boston Automobile Club, when its committee on safety held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Statler.

Eben S. Draper, president of the club, presided, and called upon Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police of Boston, who assured the club that the police department will co-operate in every way with the club in its efforts to make for safer traffic in the city.

Mr. Wilson applauded the "Cross at the Crossing Week" idea and said that he thinks ordinances are needed now to put a stop to "jay walking" in Boston. He, as well as all the other men at the meeting, agreed that an intensive educational campaign to impress pedestrians and car drivers with their mutual responsibility would improve conditions.

Maj. Roland H. Choate praised the club for its brave test and light test campaigns and to the radio talks. It was announced that the club will devote all its available funds this year to safety work.

Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Roland M. Baker, postmaster of Boston, assured the officers of the club of every possible co-operation of the institutions they represented.

Among those present were W. J. MacDonald, Leverett Saltonstall, H. R. Hardwick, Edward L. Hogan, Chester I. Campbell, Herbert A. Wilson, Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated, and John J. Heffernan, president of the Boston City Council.

Others were Benjamin Felt, Walter L. Crocker, Mrs. Francis Slattery, Carroll J. Swan, Travers D. Carmon, J. Ernest Kerr, Capt. Theodore O. Storer, Phillip Schuyler, Allen H. Kenyon, Edgar Pinto, Elijah Adlow, Col. Percy A. Guthrie, Charles O. Connor, Charles Barrall, Ellerton H. Brehaut, Col. Charles T. Harding, Allen H. Wood, Frank L. McFarland, and Allen H. Wood Jr.

**TRAIN 6000 MILES LONG
NEEDED TO CARRY CROPS**

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Freight cars which, if coupled into a single train, would exceed more than 6000 miles, will be needed to haul the products of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada to market during July, August and September, according to an estimate made by G. A. Leithner, district manager of the American Railway Association.

The figures are to be submitted for checking at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory Board here June 16 and 17. According to a report made by J. T. Saunders, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Lines, it is estimated that the consumption of fruits and vegetables by the American public is now nearly double what it was 10 years ago.

**HAMILTON \$4,000,000
SUIT IS TRANSFERRED**

Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court today transferred to the Superior Civil Court the \$4,000,000 bill in equity brought by Hans Dege against directors of the Hamilton Company of Lowell, in which Mr. Dege seeks to recover for alleged losses sustained by the corporation under the directorate of the respondents.

The case is before the court on a motion to frame a jury issue. Judge Crosby said he thought the case ought to be sent first to the Superior Court on account of the press of business in the Supreme Court.

**French
Hat Shop**

Blake Building—39 Temple Place
at Washington Street
BOSTON

The plan as now developed will be self-perpetuating; the principal of each school selects a captain, preferably from the senior class. It is required that he be prominent in school affairs, of good scholarship, good physique and generally liked. Lieutenants are then selected from the junior class and sergeants from the lower grades. In this way leaders are always being prepared to take the place of those who graduate. It is stated that the National Automobile Club plans to establish the system in other cities.

**HIGH MASONIC HONOR
GIVEN OLD MEMBER**

James W. Poor of Charlestown was presented a Masonic veteran's medal yesterday by Frank L. Simpson, Master of Masons in Massachusetts. George H. McIntire, District Deputy Grand Master, and Grover C. Hoyt, Worshipful Master of Faith Lodge, Charlestown, of which Mr. Poor is a charter member, accompanied the Grand Master. Mr. Poor became a member of King Solomon's Lodge, Charlestown, 63 years ago.

WEAVERS GO ON STRIKE

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Thirty-five weavers at the Mechanic Mill went on strike late yesterday afternoon on being refused an advance from \$1.33 to \$1.75 per cut on shirtings. They voted this morning to refuse a compromise offer of \$1.53 by Eugene H. Tinnans, treasurer, and meet again Monday morning with William McNamara, secretary of the Weavers' Union. About a dozen women are among the strikers.

SAFETY WEEK PLANS OFFERED TO MOTOR CLUB

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**HAMILTON \$4,000,000
SUIT IS TRANSFERRED**

Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court today transferred to the Superior Civil Court the \$4,000,000 bill in equity brought by Hans Dege against directors of the Hamilton Company of Lowell, in which Mr. Dege seeks to recover for alleged losses sustained by the corporation under the directorate of the respondents.

The case is before the court on a motion to frame a jury issue. Judge Crosby said he thought the case ought to be sent first to the Superior Court on account of the press of business in the Supreme Court.

**French
Hat Shop**

Blake Building—39 Temple Place
at Washington Street
BOSTON

The plan as now developed will be self-perpetuating; the principal of each school selects a captain, preferably from the senior class. It is required that he be prominent in school affairs, of good scholarship, good physique and generally liked. Lieutenants are then selected from the junior class and sergeants from the lower grades. In this way leaders are always being prepared to take the place of those who graduate. It is stated that the National Automobile Club plans to establish the system in other cities.

**HIGH MASONIC HONOR
GIVEN OLD MEMBER**

James W. Poor of Charlestown was presented a Masonic veteran's medal yesterday by Frank L. Simpson, Master of Masons in Massachusetts. George H. McIntire, District Deputy Grand Master, and Grover C. Hoyt, Worshipful Master of Faith Lodge, Charlestown, of which Mr. Poor is a charter member, accompanied the Grand Master. Mr. Poor became a member of King Solomon's Lodge, Charlestown, 63 years ago.

WEAVERS GO ON STRIKE

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Thirty-five weavers at the Mechanic Mill went on strike late yesterday afternoon on being refused an advance from \$1.33 to \$1.75 per cut on shirtings. They voted this morning to refuse a compromise offer of \$1.53 by Eugene H. Tinnans, treasurer, and meet again Monday morning with William McNamara, secretary of the Weavers' Union. About a dozen women are among the strikers.

Also French Reproductions

Satin and Felt, Lace and Felt, Satin and Lace, stitched Crepes, plain Felts in all the hues of a colorful season.

Priced \$10 to \$25

REFORM URGED IN FINANCES OF STATE LEGION

Commander McGinnis Talks
to Auxiliary at Its An-
nual Meeting

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Addresses by William McGinnis, department commander, and Dr. Henry Ladd Stickney featured the opening of the second day's session of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion auxiliary, in convention in this city. Need for financial reform in the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion was stressed by Commander McGinnis, who congratulated the auxiliary on its excellent financial report and generosity in general.

Many of the points, he declared, would not be in existence today if it were not for the auxiliaries, and in giving praise to these branches of the organization he said that at times they were too generous to the Legion. He was in hopes that the Legion would stabilize its finances. Some of the welfare work credited to the Legion was in reality due entirely to the auxiliaries, he said.

The election of officers was slated for later in the day. The presidency was sought by Mrs. George W. Knowlton, Jr., West Upton; Miss Mary Murphy, Norwood; and Miss Anna M. Mannion, Waltham, who have held rank as vice-presidents. Mrs. Marie D. Graves, who has served two terms, is not a candidate. For chairman, the delegates will choose between Mrs. Corabelle G. Francis, Newton; Mrs. Mary E. Hines, South Boston; and Mrs. Lottie Kohlstrom, Holden. Miss Mary T. Whitaker, Roxbury, is unopposed for secretary, a position in which capacity she has served for four years. Miss May L. Mahoney is also unopposed as treasurer.

Among the business of Thursday was the presentation of a resolution "that the Department of Massachusetts Legion Auxiliaries in convention assembled, go on record as not favoring formation of any branch of the Legion in or through this department." The resolution was referred to the resolutions committee for further action and will be duly presented at Saturday morning's session by the resolutions committee. A telegram was received from Mrs. Adele McAuliffe, national president, conveying regret at her inability to be present as planned.

M. A. C. TO GRADUATE CLASS OF 81 SENIORS

Commencement Opens With
Oratorical Contest

AMHERST, Mass., June 10 (Special)—A class of 81 seniors will receive their degrees from Massachusetts Agricultural College this commencement. Eighty of this number will receive a B. S. degree, while the remaining one will receive the degree of bachelor of vocational agriculture.

The program will officially begin this evening with the Plint oratorical contest, in which only seniors are allowed to compete. A telegram was received from Mrs. Adele McAuliffe, national president, conveying regret at her inability to be present as planned.

Monday, commencement day, will open with a final military inspection and the class day exercises in the morning. At 2 in the afternoon, President of the University of New York and Commissioner of Education in that State, will address the seniors. His subject will be "The Function of Leadership."

After the address, Dr. Edward Morgan Lewis, president of the college, will confer the degrees on the graduates and the announcements of awards and prizes will be made.

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS INCREASING

Five Per Cent Rate Proves At-
tractive to Farmers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Applications for loans by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield during April and May totaled approximately \$5,000,000, marking a decided gain over the corresponding months of last year. For the six months ending May 31 the amount stands at \$9,107,200, as against \$5,230,000 for the corresponding half of the previous fiscal year.

Every month has shown a large increase of applications in every State of the district since the reduced rate of 5 per cent became effective here. In Maine New Hampshire and Massachusetts the amount has risen to more than double that recorded for the corresponding period of last year.

Reports received at the bank tell of fairly good agricultural conditions throughout the district. The season is late, but pasturage is good and a fine hay crop is forecast, indicating a good year for dairymen. Information reveals no great damage incurred thus far as a result of the cold spring and it is felt that rising temperatures soon will be attended with good crop conditions.

UNITED BAPTISTS HOLD CONVENTION

HOULTON, Me., June 10 (AP)—The churches as never before are in a position to forward to large and immediate success, the Rev. E. C. Whittemore, D. D., of Waterville, said yesterday in his report as secretary of the board of co-operation of the United Baptist convention of Maine, in session here.

The report recommended the holding of pastors' and workers' conferences, an adequate "every member" canvass, and further co-operation with the denominational press. Among the speakers were the Rev. Austin C. Deblais of Philadelphia and the Rev. Frederick L. Anderson, D. D. of Newton, Mass.

Bradford Academy Graduating Class on the March



Seniors Proceeding to Their Class Tree for Exercises in Connection With Class Day Observances.

CAMBRIDGE AWARDS HIGH SCHOOL HONORS

Mayor Quinn Gives Diplomas
to Large Class

Cambridge High and Latin School held its graduation exercises in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last evening. Diplomas were given to 188 girls and 155 boys. The presentations were made by Mayor Edward W. Quinn, Charles F. Hurley, member of the School Committee, made the address of the evening. Miss Lorraine Langley gave a recitation, and H. Gilbert Buller read the class poem. Miss Marion H. Saint gave the valedictory address. The orchestra, the choir and Virginia A. Cameron, 27, violin soloist, furnished the music.

Seven girls and three boys received prizes as follows: H. Gilbert Buller won the Webster-Thiery prize for excellence in debating and history. Margaret M. Lewis won the Washington Franklin medal. Winners of the Caroline Close essay prizes were Mary Stubbs, Helen Buchanan, Elizabeth Tracy and Elinor Rowe. The Hopkins scholarship prizes went to Peter A. Petronoff and Lorraine Langley, first; H. Gilbert Buller and Freda Nathans, second. William F. Brooks Jr. presented the class gift, a sum of \$400.

G. A. R. OFFICERS INSTALLED IN MAINE

National Chief of Staff Offi-
cates at Augusta

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10 (AP)—The newly elected officers of the department of Maine, G. A. R., were installed at the closing session of the encampment yesterday by George A. Hosley of Boston, national chief of staff.

J. Manley Patterson of Hallowell was elected commander of the Maine division, Sons of Veterans; Frank A. Webb of Bridgeton, senior vice-commander; John H. Day of Bath, junior vice-commander; and E. K. Gould of Rockland, secretary and treasurer. Laura Flye of Portland was installed as division president of Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary. Florence Bacon of Fairfield was installed as vice-president, and Marie Patterson of Hallowell, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Annie Bowden of Camden was installed as president of the Department of Maine, Ladies of the G. A. R. Mrs. Maudie Carr of Norridgewood, senior vice-president; Mrs. Lillian H. Heffernan of Augusta, junior vice-president, and Mrs. Minnie Brethen of Dover-Foxcroft as treasurer.

Alice S. Gilman of Portland was named president of the National Women's Relief Corps, with Maude M. Merrick of Waterville, vice-president, and Myrtle C. Mansur of Lewiston, secretary and treasurer.

POST OFFICE CLERKS TO HOLD CONVENTION

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10 (Special)—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States, Massachusetts branch, will be held at the New Bay State Hotel next Sunday. The entertainment committee has provided automobiles for sight-seeing purposes and from 10 o'clock until noon, when a buffet luncheon will be served in the convention hall, points of interest in the city and neighboring hills and parks will be visited.

The convention will officially be opened at 1 o'clock, at which time J. J. Murphy of Brockton, president of the Massachusetts branch, will preside. Invitations have been sent to many prominent men from this city as well as to C. P. Francis, the national president, who has announced his intention of attending. On Saturday evening there will be a general get-together in the New Bay State Hotel. T. F. Dolan, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts branch, is taking an active part in the arrangements.

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS FINDING NEW COMET

Harvard College Observatory has just received from the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams at Copenhagen a cablegram announcing the discovery of a new comet. The message said in part: "Advise that a new comet was discovered by Gale of Sidney, N. S. W., about 5 a. m. on June 7. Comet was observed in constellation of Pictis Austrinus and preceded the star Alpha by about 18 degrees. It was practically in the southern limit of observation at this latitude. The detailed observations were Ascension 41 hours and 35 minutes and 31 degrees 33 minutes South."

LEVER BROTHERS' PICNIC
More than 1000 employees of the Lever Brothers Company, of Cambridge, will leave Boston tomorrow for Canobie Lake Park, Salem, N. H., on the eleventh annual outing.

BRADFORD ACADEMY EXERCISES ARE HELD

BRADFORD, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Commencement exercises at Bradford Academy were featured by spectacular performances made possible by the extensive acreage of the institution and the possibilities provided by the carrying out of important numbers on the program in its open air. The freshman class presented "Midsummer Night's Dream" in the outdoor amphitheater and members of the graduating class participated in exercises at their class tree. The Rev. Dr. Harold Marshall, of Boston, in the commencement day address spoke for world peace.

SHIPPERS HEAR B. & M. PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hannauer said smilingly to the Governor as he read from his notes practically the same thought as was previously expressed by the chief executive.

The Governor stated it was his belief that the railroad is ready to pursue an open and frank policy in its relations with the public. "And I for one," he declared, "am ready to meet with them on that ground, with a sincere desire for complete co-operation."

Replying to the Governor, on this point, Mr. Hannauer said:

"I believe I can say for the other New England railroads, and I assure you that in the management of the Boston & Maine, you will find a willingness to sit down and discuss any constructive suggestion made on the basis of the mutual interests between the railroad, industry and the community as a whole."

The conference was an unusual assemblage in New Hampshire affairs, marked by the attendance in person of the principal mayors of the State. They are Eaton D. Sargent of Nashua, Fred B. Marden of Concord, Arthur E. Moreau of Manchester, Charles J. Hayford of Laconia, Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, and Peter M. Gagne of Somersworth.

Governor Spaulding's speech at the banquet was his first address on relations between the State and the railroad. More than 200 delegates at the conference, including delegations from each of the several New England states. Massachusetts' official delegation was headed by Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JAPAN SOCIETY HOST TO THE MATSUDAIRAS

Japanese Ambassador, Wife
and Daughters End Visit

The climax of the visit to Boston of Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese envoy to the United States, Madame Matsudaira and her two daughters Satsuko and Masako was reached last night when the Japan Society of Boston, entertained them at a dinner and reception at the Copley Plaza. Some 250 members and guests of the society joined in welcome.

The work of the society, which is the promotion of sympathetic relationship between the United States and Japan, and the aiding of students from Japan studying here was known to Mr. Matsudaira when first he came to this country as the official representative of Japan. Indeed, his first engagement after being received by President Coolidge was to come to Boston to meet and confer with officers of the society. The Matsudairas reserved today for the paying of several private calls but Mr. Matsudaira took opportunity first to express his cordial appreciation to all those who had made the visit of his family here so pleasant. Yesterday they were guests of the Boston University Women's Council of which Mrs. Everett O. Fisk is president. Following the luncheon the Japanese envoy and his family went to Concord and Lexington to visit various historic spots. The party is due to leave Boston tonight for Washington.

LINDBERGH FIELD PROPOSED

DANBURY, Conn., June 10 (AP)—This city desires to bestow the name of Colonel Lindbergh upon its flying field, now known as Tucker Field. Mayor Anthony Sunderland is communicating with the Federal Bureau of Aeronautics requesting official permission, to name the local field Lindbergh field, and hopes to be the first to ask and receive such permission.

SCHOOL BUILDING DEDICATED

LEE, Mass., June 10 (Special)—The new building of the Ascension Farm School for Boys was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Thomas F. Davies for the Protestant Episcopal diocese. The structure was completed recently, at a cost of \$60,000.

VERMONT SCHOOL PRESENTS PAGEANT

State's Early History Depicted
by Montpelier Students

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 10 (Special)—Scenes from Vermont's history were portrayed yesterday evening by the graduating class of the Union school in a pageant entitled "The Green-Hooded Maiden of the Hills," which was written especially for the occasion by the pupils in the English courses in Montpelier High School. The pageant was the school celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the independence of Vermont.

The Union school has held a pageant for its graduating exercises for several years past, all members of the class taking part in the cast or chorus, but this year's was the most ambitious ever undertaken and the first time that an original production has been attempted.

Material was drawn from such well-known sources as Daniel Thompson's "Green Mountain Boys," Theodore Pack's "Hester of the Grants," John Heaton's "Story of Vermont," and Walter H. Crockett's "History of Vermont."

The first episode showed the discovery of Lake Champlain in 1609, the second life of Fort Dummer in 1724, the third the controversy over the New Hampshire land grants, the fourth a party and a singing school, the fifth the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in 1775, the sixth the Declaration of Independence by Vermont at Westminster Court House in 1777, the seventh the battle of Bennington in 1777, and the last the admission of Vermont to the Union in 1791.

B. U. LAW SCHOOL HOLDS CLASS DAY

Dr. Marsh and Dean Albers
Guests and Speakers

With Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, and Dean Albers, dean of the school, as guests and speakers, seniors of Boston Uni-

The New Kennebec River Bridge From the Woolwich End



A Long, Curving Approach, Cut Through a Densely Wooded Area, Is Now in Process of Construction.

versity's school of law held their class day exercises today, and followed these with a trip to Pemberton for a field day program.

The other outstanding event of the day was the class day program of the college of practical arts and letters, held at the Larz Anderson estate in Jamaica Plain. Events tonight will include the first of a score of alumni gatherings, and the senior promenade of the college of liberal arts and the college of practical arts and letters. The alumni event tonight will be the meeting of the school of medicine graduates, with the members of the present senior class as their guests.

Two anonymous prizes, awarded annually to the members of the first year and second year law classes with the best records for the academic year just closing were awarded today to Sidney Grant, Littleton, first year man; and T. Gregory Sullivan, Roxbury, second year man. The Lella J. Robinson prize, offered annually by Kappa Beta Pi sorority to the girl student who best merits it for "scholarship, moral integrity and judgment," was awarded to Viola B. Kneeland, Brookline. The John Odronaux prize of \$100 given to the member of the graduating class who has shown the most all-round promise and ability was awarded to Joseph J. Krohn, Cambridge.

LOWER LIGHT RATE SOUGHT

AMHERST, Mass., June 10 (AP)—A petition has been filed by a group of local citizens with the Public Utilities Department in Boston, for hearing on a request for a further reduction in the rates of the Amherst Gas Company, which announced a 1-cent cut last month.

MANY SIGN PLEA TO REJECT SIGN

In Excess of 4500 Names on
Petition Opposing Beacon
Street "Ad"

More than 4500 names of citizens of Greater Boston have signed a petition asking the Department of Public Works to reject the permit for the electric sign atop the building at 6 Beacon Street on the ground that it obstructs the view of the Park Street Church and dominates Boston Common.

This petition is presented to the commissioners who hold their weekly meeting next Tuesday at which it is possible they may act on the application for the renewal of the permit for this sign to operate for the coming year. In addition they will consider the formal protest registered by representatives of 20 civic, social and professional organizations at the public hearing held recently by the commissioners.

These organizations include: Massachusetts Civic League, Boston Park Department, Boston City Planning Board, Boston Common Society, Massachusetts Art Commission, Boston Society of Architects, Beacon Hill Association, American Unitarian Association, Copley Society, Boston Athenaeum Library, Park Street Church, Boston Society Landscape Architects, Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, Massachusetts Forestry Association, Union Club, Boston Society of Mayflower Descendants, Mayflower Club, Wayland Billboard Committee, Arlington City Planning Board and Everett City Planning Board.

Embassy of Japanese Dolls to Make Springfield Its Home

Museum of Natural History Receives Group Follow-
ing Visit by Administrative Secretary
of the Governor of Formosa

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10 (AP)—So great a success did a friendly embassy of tiny Japanese dolls make during a short stay in Springfield, Mass., that they have been succeeded there by a resident commission, similarly composed.

It was an embassy directed mainly to children which arrived in Boston about a year ago, expenses of preparation and traveling paid by Japanese school children. Miss Jessie M. Sherwood of Boston was named their hostess and prepared an itinerary which had taken them already to a dozen or more cities and which will be concluded by a visit to Chicago this summer. Then the visitors are to take up permanent residence in the Children's Museum here.

The embassy is the group of dolls, from emperor to empress, down to menials, which form the center of the Hina Matsuri or Girls' Festival which is celebrated annually in March in Japanese homes. These dolls are not playthings but are works of elaborate historical art equipped with the finest of native living furniture and dressed in rich clothes in keeping with the highest

Clothes, Piles of Clothes Sold Under Mail Auctioneer's Mallet

They Were in Boxes, Hanging on the Wall and Jumbled
at His Feet—Also There Were Other
Things at Post Office Sale

"One dollar—a dollar and a half—two dollars—three—four dollars," and on up the monetary scale in a diminishing crescendo until the mallet fell and the article was sold "to the gentleman on the right for six dollars."

And more than 500 times the mallet fell in the regular tri-weekly auction sale that took place yesterday at the Back Bay parcel post station, which is metaphorically the Sargasso Sea of New England for all lost or stray or unclaimed packages that have been sent through the mails.

The usually bare and unornamented room on the third floor of the post office station was very much crowded. For there were clothes and then still more clothes. There were clothes in boxes piled high behind the auctioneer, clothes hung along the wall on racks, and clothes piled loosely upon the floor at his feet.

They formed the background for those articles, less in number, but more unusual and more interesting, that were also waiting their turn to fall under the mallet. One could not but wonder that such a variegated mass could accumulate in one spot in the short four months that elapse between the regularly conducted sales.

The majority of the mass awaiting auction had been sorted loosely into cardboard boxes, piled one on top of another and reaching almost to the roof, each box numbered and described cryptically on the program

of the sale as "Lot Pocket Knives," or "Lot Silver Ware," or "Stationery."

But at the back of the large room were jumbled masses of goods that had apparently defied classification. In one of the piles an oversized thermos bottle rested upon a pair of snowshoes. And in another there were shovels, a small gas stove, a set of brakebands, two bicycle tires, a bread box, and a garden hose all seemingly inextricably mixed.

A. F. Woodside, the superintending of mails, in explaining the sale said that these were the articles that had been sent in from the post offices all over New England when they had proved undeliverable, or when they had been so poorly wrapped that they fell to pieces in the mails.

Every effort is made to deliver them or to return them to the sender, he said, and all C. O. D. packages and insured packages are held for six months before they are sold. He explained that the recently passed law requiring a guarantee of return postage by the sender if the package proved undeliverable had greatly cut down the amount of material they were forced to sell at auction, but in the decreased number of sales rather than the size of the sale itself.

Prizes and diplomas were awarded yesterday at exercises held by the Country Day School in Newton of which Surely K. Kerns is headmaster. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, gave the commencement address.

Prize winners were announced as follows: Hamilton Young '29, of Newton, medal winner of the essay contest fostered by the National Society of Colonial Daughters; Thomas Downes '30, of Winchester, the Cabot medal reading prize; Albert Pratt '29, of Newton, the Harvard prize, written English; Francis Kent '27, of Newton, and Harwood Ellis '27, of Brookline, gold and silver medals, respectively, offered as the graduates' scholarship-athletic prize by the class of 1917; Lawrence Kilham '28, the Chase prize for reading of good books; Maurice Welcott '33, the bird identification contest offered by the Science Club of boys of the seventh and eighth classes; Stanley Warren, the Harris Latin prize, open to the graduating class; Harwood Ellis, most prized honor of the day, the H. Hooper Lawrence memorial prize, given to the boy in the school "most distinguished for those qualities which contribute so much to the happiness of other people—a cheerful disposition, an unselfish nature and a kind heart," by vote of the entire school.

FIN. COM. STUDIES FIRE STATION PLAN

Warren F. Freeman, Boston municipal real estate expert, was interviewed by the Boston Finance Commission yesterday in its investigation into the city's proposed purchase of a site in Bowdoin Square for a central fire station for which an appropriation of \$750,000 has been asked by the Mayor. Mr. Freeman is treasurer of the Revere Building, Inc., which owns the site of the old Revere House which the city proposes to buy. He, with John C. Kiley and Joseph D. Dilworth, were the real estate experts who appraised the value of the land.

Their report to the Mayor was turned over to the Board of Street Commissioners together with the assessors' figures, which gave the assessed valuation on April 1, 1926, as \$260,000. The street commissioners reported an estimate of \$357,375.

MAINE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE ELECTS

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10 (AP)—At the closing session of the sixty-fourth Maine conference of Unitarian churches here yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Judge Charles F. Johnson of Waterville; vice-presidents, Merton G. W. Bailey of Augusta, and the Rev. John W. Day of Kennebunk; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Walter F. Greenman of Augusta.

MRS. BEVERIDGE AIDS FUND FOR BOYS' CLUB

A gift of \$1000 from Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana and Beverly Farms, Mass., for the Boys' Club of Boston, in memory of the former Senator and in recognition of his warm interest in the work of the club, was received today by George Brantwell Baker, president of the club, and chairman of the general campaign committee. Senator Beveridge was a speaker at one of the meetings of the former Boys' Club of Boston campaign in 1916, when \$125,000 had been raised to make possible the erection of the present building at 15 Green Street, Charlestown.

Since the last report, June 3, gifts totaling \$3857 have been reported for the fund.

E. B. DAVIS HONORS HIS EARLY TEACHER

BROCKTON, Mass., June 10 (AP)—In honor of John A. Rackliffe, who taught him his A. B. C.'s more than 25 years ago, Edgar B. Davis has changed the name of the Plymouth County Development Company, Inc., to the Rackliffe Development Company, Inc. The company operates two \$125,000 public swimming pools in this city and has provided other civic improvements. Mr. Rackliffe retires this month after teaching here for 43 years.

VERMONT ODD FELLOWS ELECT

RUTLAND, Vt., June 10 (AP)—Ira L. Priest of Belmont was elected Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Vermont at the eighty-first annual convention here yesterday.

WORLD SHIPPING REPORTED HEAVY BY CAPT. DOLLAR

Commercial Aviation Will
Not Affect It for Many
Years, He Believes

World shipping conditions are gradually but steadily improving and the growth of commercial aviation will not affect it adversely at least for many years to come, said Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Lines, in an interview here today. Captain Dollar arrived in Boston today from Manchester, N. H., and was a luncheon guest of the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce of which he is an honorary member.

About 30 prominent exporters and shipping men attended the special luncheon to Captain Dollar in the directors' room of the chamber, at which Willis R. Fisher, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the chamber, presided. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, John S. Lawrence, president of the New England council of the Chamber of Commerce, George H. Woolley, well known in the towboat field, were among the guests.

"I have constantly been drumming up business for Boston on all of my trips around the world and have had a certain measure of success," said Captain Dollar. "We are getting more cargo to take away from Boston than we bring in. The big bulk of the inward cargo is for New York discharge, making it difficult to put outward cargo on at Boston without interfering with removal of merchandise at New York. Business to Boston is increasing, however, but I would like to see it come a little quicker. We must have the co-operation of the merchants, for the shipping companies alone cannot build up foreign commerce."

"You cannot separate foreign trade shipping. There are too many too closely together. I have been interested in trying to develop and increase the Boston trade as well as the foreign trade of the United States. The more we know to arouse interest in foreign trade the better it is for the country at large. Business can be had and unemployed put to work if we go earnestly after it. It certainly doesn't come of itself."

In this connection personal contact is most valuable and I am convinced that ever of the real worth of what may seem like wasted time of calling personally on as many clients as possible."

Regarding commercial aviation, Captain Dollar said that it could not be passed off without much thought. He cited the rapid growth of telephones, radio, automobiles as indications of how rapid the world is moving today. "I don't laugh at anything that is new," he said. "Nothing is impossible now. Commercial aviation is bound to be a big factor in transportation, but it will not put the steamships out of business, for many years at least. The steady and rapid changes of the last quarter of a century have been more than any man could anticipate. We all want to keep up with the process, however, and not let anybody step out on their heels."

Captain Dollar has been to China 33 or 34 times, each of which was entirely a business trip. He said today that commerce is increasing in China rapidly despite the unrest. At the present time Captain Dollar said that more than 2,000,000 were under arms on his last visit to China and if their combined efforts were turned to peace instead of war almost immeasurable progress could be made in commerce and industry.

He said that China will get a stable government eventually, "but don't ask me when." He said that China would offer a tremendous opportunity to automobile manufacturers as soon as they began building roads in the country, stating that they now have but narrow wheelbarrow roads.

RADCLIFFE USHERS NAMED

Miss Lucille Prior of Somerville, Radcliffe College '22, has been appointed to take charge of the usher for the annual commencement exercises at Radcliffe on June 22. Among those who have been appointed to assist Miss Prior are the following: Miss Mary Almy, Cambridge; Mrs. Clement Norton, Wellesley Hills; Miss Rowena Morse, West Medford; Miss Frances Hitchcock, Erie, Pa.; Miss Mary Kilham, Worcester; Miss Claire McGlinchey, Newtonville; Miss Alice G. Read, Arlington; Mrs. Arthur B. Porter, West Roxbury; Miss Ethel Spurr, Dorchester, and Miss Dorothy Gordon, Milton.

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GENEVA CALLS MOST TARIFFS MUCH TOO HIGH

Conference Styles Freedom to Trade a Primary Condition of World Prosperity

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—Rarely has there been such a spate of talk as occurred during the May meeting of the International Economic Conference—talk about tariffs and trade barriers, prohibitions and discriminations, trusts and cartels, rationalization and mass production, and a hundred and one other topics connected with industry and commerce. It would have been astonishing if nothing had come out of all this talk. Such a torrent was bound to sweep away some ancient prejudices, and to reveal new currents of ideas. General agreement could hardly be looked for, but certain definite lines of thought have emerged.

And the first and most remarkable of these is the discovery of the conference that "tariffs as a whole, especially tariffs imposed since the war, tend to be too high, too unequal and too unstable." The conference is convinced that a return to the effective liberty of international trading is one of the primary conditions of world prosperity.

So runs the striking phrase in the conclusions of the committee on commerce, which after condemning the "deplorable results" of import and export prohibitions, arbitrary practices and disguised discriminations, declared that "it is important for the recovery and future development of world trade that governments should forthwith abandon an economic policy which is injurious to the interest both of their own and other nations."

Chief Trade Barriers
This line of reasoning was applied to customs tariffs, with the result that the conference was finally persuaded to declare that "tariffs, which had grown higher since the war, were at present one of the chief barriers to trade, and that their harmful effect had been increased through their constant changes, which interfered with the placing of long contracts." The necessity for stability and the desirability of most favored nation treatment between all nations, was the favorite topic of the Americans in the debate on tariffs.

For the rest, they did not consider it their business to advise Europe as to the precise level of its customs duties, but strongly supported the arguments against discriminations in tariffs. Nor did the Americans hesitate to accept the general conclusions of the conference, which declared that "the time had come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction, and that the nations should take steps forthwith to remove or diminish their tariff barriers that gravely hamper trade, by entering into commercial treaties for that purpose."

Unanimous Agreement
It was also unanimously agreed that high tariffs should not be established for business purposes, and that the economic organization of the League of Nations should act as a clearing house for a continuous discussion of the possibility of further action for reducing excessive tariffs. Moreover, internal taxes of a discriminatory character on imported goods were condemned, as well as export taxes on raw material which tended to increase the cost of production in foreign countries. The conference declared in the most emphatic manner for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment between nations as "an essential condition for the free and healthy development of trading between states," such treatment to be guaranteed by long-term commercial treaties. And on all these matters the conference recommended arbitration by the Hague Court in all cases of dispute.

Finally subsidies, direct or indirect, were denounced as an obstacle to foreign trade, and "dumping" was declared to produce a state of insecurity in production and commerce, to be therefore reduced to a minimum.

Interdependence of Nations
According to the report of the conference, which summarized the conclusions of the committees, the "brightest spot in the documentation of the conference was the emphasis which it laid on the interdependence of nations, a realization which can be enjoyed in small compartments."

But Europe is also handicapped, as the report of the conference says, by problems of an international character. And in this connection the conference, although the war debts formed no part of its agenda, referred to their injurious effect on industry owing to the load of taxation which they necessitated. The effort to restore Europe's economic position, therefore, called for the rationalization of industry and co-ordination between the economic efforts of various countries. The dream of a united Europe (in the economic sense) was regarded as impracticable, but the debates in the committee on industry brought out the fact that much might be done by better organization of industry.

America's Prosperity
In these discussions, Henry M. Robinson and Raymond Davis played a prominent part, for all the experts were anxious to know the secret of America's prosperity. Standardization, simplification of process, mass production, and the increased consuming power which would be derived from the cheapening of goods and the payment of higher wages—all these topics were discussed and definite ideas emerged as to what could be done.

Europe, with its trading areas restricted by tariff walls, and devoted to the ancient traditions of individualism, could successfully adopt methods which had been applied to a great continent free from all such obstructions. But the general effect of the debate was to brace the European industrialists, who listened, to the thought of renewed effort for greater efficiency, and for this purpose the idea of international industrial agreements made an attractive appeal to the conference. But in this matter the workers and consumers' representatives struck a warning note, which was echoed by the American delegation, who know something of the danger of uncontrolled trusts.

Higher Wages First
Not unreasonably, the workers desired to see the higher wages first before they committed themselves to the theoretical benefits of rationalization and mass production. By common agreement, words were inserted in the final resolutions, which required that their legitimate interests especially in the displacement of labor, which often follows improved methods of mass production, should be considered. But although the Americans accepted the report as a whole, they refrained from voting for the special resolution approving of trusts.

Finally a word must be said about the attitude of the Russians. They came to Geneva full of fears and suspicions, but in spite of their sly dig at the capitalist system, they left feeling that after all it was better to hold out the hand, and that the capitalist system was not so very different from themselves. They were comically eager to get an admission that they were the co-equals of the rest. The word "co-existence," like the blessed word "Mesopotamia," seemed to have an overwhelming significance in the eyes of Oskinski, Sokolnikoff, Khinchouk and Varga.

And as the other delegates would not say it, they threatened to go home in disgust. Finally Henry M. Robinson, Mr. Layton took them in hand, kind treatment prevailed and the Soviet representatives were content with a general acknowledgment of the equality of all the delegations. And so all ended well.

But the Soviet delegates were disappointed that they could not persuade everyone that their country was a perfect Eldorado, to which the industrialist had only to take his money bags to make a fortune. They were so eager, however, to let it be supposed that they were doing business in Geneva, especially with the Americans, that the United States delegation had to issue a denial of these rumors. Nor is there any evidence that the Russians did business with anyone else, their pitch being quered by the British Government's raid on their trade delegation in London, and the suspicions as to the Russian Government's good faith which that produced.

Italy Scrutinizes Business and Financial Conditions
In Eight Months, Following Stand Taken by Signor Mussolini, the Lira Has Advanced From 148.32 to 99.90 to the Pound

ROME (Special Correspondence)—For some time attention has been largely concentrated on the business situation, defined by the Minister of National Economy, Giuseppe Belluzzo, when presenting the budget for his department to the Chamber of Deputies, as "difficult but not serious."

These words depict the position well. It is a business which has been worked on a narrow margin of profit, while feeling the stress which inevitably accompanies a period of monetary rehabilitation and financial and economic readjustment. It is standing the strain well. Unemployment is much less severe than in many other richer European countries, though it has increased as compared to 1925 and 1926. At the end of January the figure stood at 225,346, the highest since January, 1924, when the official figures registered 280,769 unemployed. The number of workers on short time has also risen sharply, from 10,216 in December, 1926, to 63,716 on Jan. 31, 1927. This is mainly due to the adoption of short time in the cotton spinning mills.

The official figures for February are not yet available but the Prime Minister has announced that they show an improvement in the situation. The seasonal unemployment in agriculture and the building trades is diminishing. There two occupations show the largest number of unemployed, the figures being 61,223 for the former and 42,779 for the latter.

Emigration Less
Emigration, the former safety valve for surplus population, was lower in 1926 than in any year since 1921, the excess of emigrants over immigrants standing at 113,239. The economic depression in Europe and the restrictive measures in overseas countries are likely to keep it at a low level. In this connection we may, however, mention an advantageous agreement arrived at with the Canadian Government which will facilitate the admission of selected Italian immigrants, and more especially of farmers, into Canada.

Wholesale prices are falling steadily. At the end of February they were 15 per cent lower than in August, 1926, but retail prices still lag behind. The cost of living index of the Milan municipality (taking July, 1920, as 100) stood for Turin at 156.22 on Aug. 31, 1926, and at 153.88 on Jan. 31, 1927; for Milan at 149.32 and 149.15, for Rome at 144.83 and 142.77, for Naples at 141.83, and for Palermo at 141.83.

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Aberdonian Traits Belied in Jokes

Special from Monitor Bureau

ABERDONIAN revels so much in allegations of their own parsimoniousness that they would sometimes forget that their jokes have been invented to conceal the reality. A corner of the truth has just peeped out in an announcement that Sir James Murray of that city has added £5000 to a fund started there by other benefactors to maintain an art gallery. The capital sum now available for this purpose is £40,000. The interest on this sum is to purchase pictures. Aberdeen, cash has spent £2000 annually upon this purpose free of any burden upon its general community, which, however, taxes itself voluntarily to the extent of £2500 each year to pay for the administrative expenses of the gallery. Thanks to the generosity of its sons, Aberdeen is thus in a position to regard its art collection as a permanent fund of corresponding size.

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24 ANTHRACITE MINES IN WALES TO AMALGAMATE

Merger for 24 Collieries has Been Approved by Shareholders

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Alfred Mond's £5,000,000 merger for 24 anthracite collieries, involving 10 companies in Wales, has now been accepted by the shareholders concerned. The way has thus been cleared for the necessary formal resolution of approval to pass through the Court of the Railway and Canal Commission, an arbitrating body to which the Board of Trade of the Government has referred the proposal with a statement to the effect that it is calculated to promote "the more economical and efficient working, treatment, and disposing of coal."

The scheme provides for the union of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Limited and its eight subsidiary concerns, with the United Anthracite Collieries Limited and its subsidiaries. Sir Alfred Mond explained it at the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the first named of these concerns. The nominal capital, he said, would be increased to £5,000,000, and bonus shares would be issued to shareholders of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries in the proportion of one for each 10 shares held by the shareholders on Dec. 15 last.

The scheme further provided that the shareholders of the United Anthracite Collieries should exchange their shares for an equal number of similar shares in the new company. Preference shareholders would receive in addition to their shares, a payment in cash equal to the dividend, less tax, which has accrued on such shares in the United company from Aug. 1 last.

The scheme proposed the winding up of United Anthracite Collieries Limited, and also of all the subsidiaries.

Formation of Carrels
The Minister alluded to the tendency of forming international carrels, advantageous participation in which could only be secured by a high potential output, which in its turn demands industrial concentration. Speaking of tariff protection, he reminded the House that while it may be essential for certain industries, high protective duties are the enemies of progress, for they encourage indifference to the improvement of manufacturing methods with a view to raising the quality and reducing the cost of production. The House expressed its approval of these policies and of the words in which the Minister urged the need of speeding up the factor studies rationalization and limiting dividends and all other distribution of profits.

Speaking recently on the industrial situation, Signor Bionni, president of the General Fascist Confederation of Industries, referred to the need of revising production costs and its bearing on wages. The limitation of consumption on the home market and the depression of foreign markets had led to an undue increase of stocks, inhibiting capital at the time when tight money had raised costs. This phase had been followed by a policy of short time adopted more especially in the textile trades. It reduced output by 60, 70, and even 80 per cent. But under this system overhead expense, which "remains stable, weigh unduly on the cost of production, while the workers' weekly earnings fall, even though the wage rate is unchanged. The problem, therefore, arises whether a moderate wage cut, which would facilitate a trade revival, would not be preferable to short time.

Organization Expected
But while wage cuts may afford temporary relief organized industry is looking to scientific organization in the factory and the export trade for a permanent remedy. The General Fascist Confederation of Industries is devoting close attention to this aspect of the industrial problem and has founded a special institute for studying rationalization and standardization of production and the adaptation of what is known as "Taylorism" to Italian conditions. Not only the organization of production but also that of distribution and credit is being studied along these lines with a view to revision.

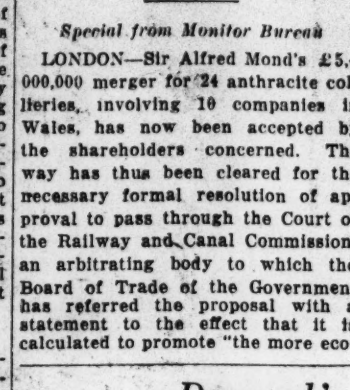
Under the exceptional strain of this period of industrial readjustment the syndical organization of industry recently enacted is working well. In the last half of 1926 no fewer than 362 agreements fully regulating wage and labor conditions in a series of occupations throughout the country were signed.

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Denmark's Trunk Road

Map Shows the Railway Bridge at Fredericia, Which is to Be Enlarged to Carry Motor Traffic Across the Little Belt From Jutland, on the Mainland, to the Island of Funen, and Which, Together With Improved Ferry Arrangements Across the Great Belt From Funen to Zealand, Will Bring Copenhagen Within Easy Reach of the Mainland.



COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—It is now practically certain that the big railway bridge across the Little Belt, between Jutland and Funen, will be so constructed as to accommodate the large motorcar traffic between the islands and Jutland.

At the same time the State Railways are having the new railway ferries across the Great Belt specially constructed with a view to automobile transport.

The railways also contemplate the building of a special steam ferry solely for motorcar transport across the Great Belt, with new and separate landing accommodation at the two towns Korsør and Nyborg. The effect of these various improvements in communications will be to bring Copenhagen within easy reach of the mainland by road, through Schleswig.

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Ancient Whitehall Mansion to House Telephone Exchange

Queen Anne Edifice on Craig's Court, Associated With Ben Jonson, to Be Used for Government Telephones

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Antiquarians are hoping that the fine old staircase in Harrington House, the last of the Queen Anne mansions of Whitehall, to be used for residential purposes, which soon will become an automatic telephone exchange for the British Government, may be preserved when the building is remodeled.

Harrington House was the town house of the Earls of Harrington until 1917 and formerly backed on the garden of Northumberland House, which was demolished in 1875. Its facade has been described as both "stately and gloomy." It is reached through an alleyway into Craig's Court, little more than a stone's throw from Trafalgar Square, and one of the quietest spots in London. Opposite Harrington House is a cozy little restaurant managed by the wife of a former mayor of Craig's Court, which is frequented by diplomats, soldiers and sailors. Craig's Court is traditionally associated with Ben Jonson, but Harrington Alley, his probable birthplace, where he is known to have lived, is actually the present Northumberland Street close to Charing Cross Station.

Discussing the proposed new telephone system with a Monitor representative, Sir William Mitchell-Thompson, Postmaster-General, said: "The work of transferring telephone exchanges in inner London from manual to automatic is proceeding apace. A new exchange called 'Tandem,' which will operate to give access by junction lines between each of the London exchanges, is now complete and is being tested with artificial traffic."

"During the autumn of this year," said Sir William, "I hope to open new automatic exchanges at Holborn, Sloane and Bishopsgate. These will be followed in the summer of 1928 by two exchanges, Western and Central."

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George R. Newman

16 Foster Street, Worcester
Painting Refiner and Restorer
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COMPROMISES CHANGE NAME
OTTAWA, Ont., June 10 (AP)—The National Association of Compromisers and Accounting Officers, which opened its annual convention here four days ago, was changed to the Association of Compromisers and Accounting Officers of the United States and Canada. W. S. Hanna, Deputy Comptroller of Baltimore, Md., has been elected president to succeed Clifford Z. Cook of Springfield, Mass. T. N. Waddell of Boston was chosen second vice-president. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen for next year's convention.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Time Savers in Summer Housework

ONE looks about among the women whom one knows, one will discover that there are two kinds of housekeepers. One of these regards her work much as her husband does his business. She has her household magazines that she eagerly scans each month for suggestions as to how she may accomplish her work more quickly and easily, experiments with the ideas and modifies them until they are of the greatest possible help to her. The other kind is so busy doing things as her mother used to do before anybody thought of making a woman's work lighter, that she never has time to read.

This worker cannot see how the first woman gets so much done and with so much ease; why she always looks so nice—and so contented. She cannot realize that the few minutes spent by the other woman in reading of shortcuts and time-saving methods are made to yield hours of leisure to her in the course of every week.

That woman who makes a business of keeping house is looking now for ideas she can use to lighten her work during the hot weather. Nobody in the family realizes to what extent she must plan and work on a hot day in order that members of the household may return at night to a cool, orderly home; to a dinner wholly satisfying in spite of the heat; to cool, clean, dainty beds.

In trying to keep the house as cool as possible it is well to close the windows and doors before the air grows hot outside and to keep the shades down where the sunshine is

on the windows. Later in the day some windows should be opened at the top so the hot air from the rooms will be forced out. Doors between rooms must also be left open in such a way that the cool air from the basement is constantly forced up into the rooms and escapes from the attic windows when it has become heated. Then, when the sun goes down and the evening breeze begins to stir, or when the air grows cool before a storm, every door and window in the house can be thrown wide, so the hot air will be forced out as quickly as possible. All this is on the basis idea that hot air is lighter than cold air and may be forced out of the openings near the ceilings of rooms if colder air is freely admitted. During the night all windows should be open.

The Electric Fan. The electric fan may be used to speed up the process of forcing hot air out if the fan is placed in an opening where it can blow into the house the cooler air out of doors or from the basement. With the house as cool as possible, the housekeeper finds it easier to do her work quickly.

Even in summer floors have to be scrubbed occasionally. Turn the breeze from the electric fan over the wet surfaces and the floor dries at the being so "struck up" that they hardly show they have been scrubbed at all. Incidentally, the worker should turn the breeze on herself while she is scrubbing, for it brings refreshment.

Less Ironing. The ironing in most households may be cut down quite a little in hot weather, even though in summer more light dresses are worn, more household linens are used and, generally, more entertaining is done. Paper luncheon sets help to give a dainty effect to the summer table.

Side curtains with a valance of some pretty material may be washed and ironed in only about a quarter of the time required for laundering net curtains that must be dried on stretchers. Even stout crepe-paper may be used for window draperies. Turkish towels can be laid dry at the line and put away immediately, but towels of linen and huckaback eat up hours of time over the ironing board. Crepe dresses with bloomers (maids) are changing and cool for little girls and require only washing and a good shake at the line to make them look nice. Little boys revel in neat overalls that require half the time for ironing that fancy wash suits do.

The woman who can't quite bring herself to put on her beds sheets folded fresh from the line, can compromise by doing her ironing first on one sheet, and then on another until all are smooth without any

extra effort. Instead of ironing each napkin and handkerchief into a small square, she can iron a number into large squares, then, with one slap of the iron, press them all into smaller shapes, so saving a few minutes that, added to other saved from other work during the day, may mean an extra hour or even two hours more for rest or recreation.

Another way to avoid ironing so much table linen and washing so many dishes—a way that is most pleasing to the family—is to make

it a rule to have at least two meals a week out of doors. A trip to the beach, an automobile picnic or a ride on the river are excellent excuses for using not only a crepe-paper tablecloth and paper dishes but even paper cups and napkins.

During the winter most housekeepers get so into the habit of cooking vegetables and desserts that it lasts far over into the summer, but during the hot weather she should place before her family an abundance of salads, berries and fruits that require only a few minutes for preparation.

Dish Washing Expedient. Hours of time may be saved in most households every week through a simple little expedient in dish washing: immerse each dish in hot rising water as it comes from the suds in the dishpan, and invert it to dry in its own heat. Piling a lot of dishes into a pan and pouring hot water over them is not the same thing, by any means, if one is to judge by the results. These dishes are apt to be streaked, but the ones rinsed separately and left to dry on a towel or in a dish drainer come out beautifully clean. Throw a dish towel over them as a protection against dust and put them away when the next meal is in preparation. Probably it will not be necessary to use the dish towel at all. This method is especially good to follow if the sink is small, as a pan much smaller than a dishpan may be used for rinsing the dishes.

Many housekeepers are in the habit of making salad dressing, cream sauce, custards, and other supplies only when the meal is made, and then only for the meal planned. Considerable time may be saved by making these in quantities so they will be ready for three meals, anyway. Besides these, pie crust, boiled eggs, cake, and large pieces of meat may well be made ready for immediate use, not only to save time later but also because all of them can be prepared in the cool of the morning when it is easier to work in the kitchen than it is later in the day.

It is an excellent idea to bake only once or twice a week, and on those days to make the dinner very simple so that the whole process in the kitchen need not require any more time than one would put on the meal ordinarily. If one conveniently do some of this baking in a portable oven on the gas plate in the basement, one will discover that it is much easier to work down there where it is cool. Moreover, the house is not made hot by the process.

With cooking and cleaning out of the way before the house gets hot, one enjoys coming into the orderly, restful living room and sitting down to less strenuous duties, like sewing or studying.

Cold Drinks

Ginger Crush. In a small piece of cheesecloth tie a tablespoonful of crushed ginger; cover with 1 quart of water and boil 20 minutes. Add 1 cupful of sugar, the strained juice from 2 lemons, and set aside to cool. When cold, remove the ginger and bottle the liquid. Leave on ice until needed, then dilute to suit the taste with ice water. Crushed pineapple may be added to each glass.

Raspberry Mint. To each quart of lemonade allow 1/4 of a cupful of fresh, ripe raspberries and a sprig of mint. Crush half the berries and bruise the leaves and stem of the mint. Leave the fruit in the ice-cold lemonade at least two hours before serving time, then strain out the fruit and put back the whole berries, if desired.

Output of Herend Porcelain Increases

Budapest. Special Correspondence. THE Hungarians take special satisfaction in the fact that the production of their famous Herend china is four times greater today than it was before the war.

The Herend china is possibly not so well known in the United States for copying old china has been recognized at many exhibitions and the factory has been the recipient of the highest awards.

The Herend factory creates also new patterns and has introduced successfully purely Hungarian designs, but for export the bulk of the extraordinary copies of not only Chinese and Japanese but also of old Meissen ("Vieux Saxe") and old Sevres.

The war naturally interrupted the shipments abroad, but since 1923 the Herend factory, now employing 90 skilled workers, has been busy. In 1923 a company was formed to take over the management. One half of the stock was given to the family of the original founder, Fischer-Farkashazy, and the other half passed to a body calling itself the Co-operative Society of Small Artisans, at the head of which was Count John Hadik, last Premier before the dissolution of the monarchy.

The co-operative movement, which is highly developed in Hungary, appears to have extended its influence with fine success to the Herend factory.

This oldest china factory in Hungary was founded by Maurice de Fischer-Farkashazy, who established the modest factory in the village of Herend, near Veszprém. The first years were difficult ones. The Government took little interest in the

production of china, and it was, besides, popular at the time to own imported china. The Vienna exhibition of 1884, and that of London in 1881, with purchases by royal houses,

marked the beginning of the fame of Herend china. The copying of Chinese porcelains had then just been commenced. What led the Herend factory into this special field is suggested by the following incident: The Count de Revel, Ambassador of the King of Sardinia, was commanded to have a set of Chinese porcelain replished to the Court of Turin. The ambassador was unable to have this carried out in either Germany or Holland. Hearing in Vienna, however, of the Herend china, he gave the order to this factory. The problem required a new material, new colors, and a new technique. After a year of work and experimentation, the secret of glaze, after the manner of the Chinese, was discovered. From this time on, the Herend reputation was much increased.

The Herend undertaking ran into deep waters about 1884 and the Government of the day took over the factory. Not long afterward, however, Eugen de Farkashazy, grandson of the founder, bought back the factory and re-established its pre-eminent position in Hungary, as the medals obtained from the Paris, Petrograd, St. Louis, and Milan in later years testified. The factory stands today on a private basis without Government support, but is backed instead, as has been stated, by the active co-operative society.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

IN THE early days of June, before people have scattered to seashores and mountains, program committees are busy with plans for next year's study and entertainment. Since this column is instituted primarily for the aid of such committees I shall give a few suggestions this week from experiences I have had recently.

I heard, in Iowa, an unusual talk given by Miss Irma René Koen, who is often designated as America's leading woman artist. The readers of the Monitor are familiar with some of Miss Koen's writings which appear occasionally on the art page. She spoke at the state convention of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs on "Fashions in Art." This was not a fashion talk in the usually accepted meaning of the phrase, but a charming interpretation of the art of today and a remarkably clear and interesting explanation of how different contemporary artists are expressing themselves. In imagination Miss Koen picked for us a bunch of sinners from the garden and then in word pictures arranged them and put them onto canvas in the various ways which the different artists of today would find expressive of their understanding of them. It was the easiest thing in the world to visualize these flowers and the lovely pictures which the artists would make of them, and when Miss Koen had finished we had a gallery of beautiful paintings in our thought so deftly and vividly painted that they will never be forgotten but may be brought to our sight at any time. Miss Koen closed her picture-talk by bringing to us the everlasting truth that one must have a spiritual feeling and sense of the beautiful before one will be able to give it to others. I do not know that Miss Koen is available to clubs; her home is in Rock Island, Ill., near Davenport, Ia., where the convention was held, and that may be the reason that we were so favored as to hear her; but certainly she has given to me a memory so lovely and lasting that I wish others might have the same opportunity.

Two Books on Parliamentary Law. Many clubs are making a study of parliamentary law, and there are several books on the subject which have been especially prepared for club women. There is one by Emma A. Fox, who is an acknowledged authority on the subject. This book is for sale at the headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C. A new book on the subject has just come to my attention which is extremely simple and very readable. It is called "The Main Motion" (University Publishing Company) and was written by Mrs. Awana H. K. Sinker of Hastings, Neb. Mrs. Sinker is parliamentary for the Nebraska State Federation and served in that capacity at the Iowa state meeting. Parliamentary law is not of universal appeal as a subject, but Mrs. Sinker has made it so by her fine personality and the fascinating manner in which she presents it; her book is finding its way into many schools, where it is being used to teach pupils the proper way in which to conduct their meetings and the business of any organization to which they may belong. When I first read "The Main Motion" I finished it before I closed the book and was amazed to realize that I had been so greatly interested in it. Try "The Main Motion" in some of your classes next season.

Results of Poster Contest

The poster contest, which has been mentioned frequently in this column, created a great deal of interest at the council meeting of the General Federation at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week. The judges awarded the prize of \$50 in gold to Sylvia M. Whitman of Newport, R. I. This poster seemed to tell a complete story of the ideal home. Through a window one could see a delightful living-room with an open fire, musical instruments, many books, and some children playing about. A little girl was standing at the door handing her mother a delicious looking head of lettuce and father was standing near with a rake over his shoulder thus signifying a garden. First honorable mention went to John Hammill of Corvallis, Mich., who pictured the failures of the home in the poster which he submitted. There were circles at each corner of the poster in which were depicted mother playing cards, sister at a dance, brother out in the car and father at the club; in the center of the poster was a picture of baby being cared for by a professional nurse. The poster was entitled "The Poor, Rich Home."

Second honorable mention went to Marion W. Russ of Wakefield, Mass., whose poster was a picture of a lovely, vine-covered doorway and was called "The Doorway to Peace and Happiness."

Third honorable mention was given to a poster from Kansas which had no name with it but was the one to receive the first prize in that State. It was a very artistic picture of two children gazing at a lovely star which was called "Home" and was the guiding star to the children.

We had the great pleasure of receiving a poster from Miss Christian R. Lamont of Glasgow, Scotland. Miss Lamont gave the notice of the contest in the Home-Making column in the Monitor and sent us a lovely poster entitled "East, West, Home's Best." Unfortunately this contribution did not arrive early enough to be depicted until the last few hours of the convention and was consequently too late to receive consideration by the judges but we are happy to have it and hope that it may be possible at some later time to have a contest which will be open to the young people of all countries.

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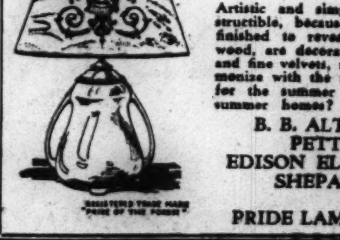
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A Picture Made of Scraps of Cloth Seventy-five Years Ago by Detlaf Frederick Bauer, Who Thus Depicted His Impression of New York, Where He Lived After Coming to the United States From Germany. The Unique Work is Owned by a Descendant in Kansas City.

A Curious Rag Picture

Kansas City, Mo.

Special Correspondence

MADON one of the treasures of the old-time rag bag, scraps of cashmere, serge, chenille, and other bits, Kansas City's "ragged picture" has survived 75 years to tell a tale of an earlier American epoch. The curious picture, which hangs in a private dwelling, is owned by a descendant of the man who made it. She tells how this ancestor, Detlaf Frederick Bauer, spent his winter evenings putting into cloth his impressions of New York City, where he lived after coming to this country from Germany. The entire picture measures 2 1/2 by 4 feet, perhaps, and it depicts some 21 dwellings, a church, 22 persons, a locomotive and its seven cars, two bridges and other things. One is delighted with the waterfall which cascades merrily in silk thread over

hidden rocks, and furnishes a bed for mosses and growing things which are most naturally portrayed. The hills and rocky cliffs of the background are wrought with utmost care. Green chenille has been dotted here and there so as to give the impression of growing moss.

That part of the picture depicting most the children shows tiny figures which appear to be less than an inch high. These are attractively presented with their full skirts, tiny red and white jackets, hats and parasols. These elegant ladies carry reticules. No doubt it is a holiday in the early spring or summer and they are out viewing the peaceful landscape. The men are no less interesting than the ladies for they carry miniature canes, wear tall silk hats—and how very carefully wrought are their tiny vests of exquisite needle work. Red chimney pots and roofs and little gray and white houses stand harmoniously beside the green-leaved trees.

The New Jellies, Jams and Marmalades

PROGRESS is constantly being made in the various forms of knowledge necessary for maintaining a successful modern home. Every year one learns of new discoveries in regard to foods and textiles and of inventions, large and small, that lighten labor and give the homemaker more time and money to devote to the higher interests of the family. It is this steady march of progress that keeps even the homemaker with the keenest intellect ever on her toes if she is to avail herself of the most successful homemaking methods.

One of the steps in this march of progress has to do with the making of jams, jellies and marmalades. For generations, women have been making these delicacies from only a few of the fruits available, experience having proved that the knowledge they possessed could not overcome the difficulties encountered with the other fruits. Gradually they learned, too, that if their jelly was to "jell," they must make it from fruit that was still slightly green. The long-lying to preserve the delightful deliciousness of the ripe grape, peach, strawberry and raspberry went unsatisfied. With all the knowledge of almost every grocery store, they possessed some 20 odd years ago, it could not be done.

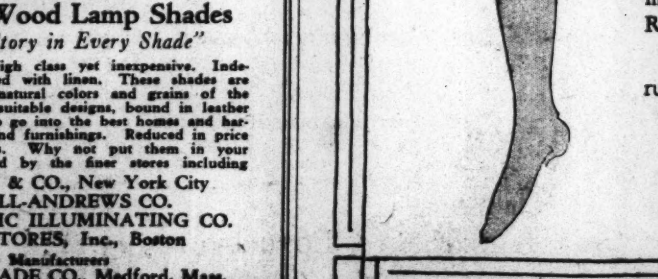
A discovery. Then some one discovered that by adding the juice from green apples to fruit that was a little too ripe to jell otherwise, one could obtain excellent results. From this discovery it was a comparatively short step to the marketing of concentrated pectin that one sees advertised in almost every newspaper and magazine today and finds on the shelves of almost every grocery store.

With this liquid in hand to add to fruit juices, one can make delicious jams, jellies and marmalades from any kind of fruit at any degree of ripeness. If the simple directions that come with the bottle are followed to the letter, all the element of uncertainty is removed from this work that formerly depended much upon judgment for its success. Hours of time in the kitchen over a hot stove are eliminated by the use of this liquid, too, and the consequent evaporation of juice and the darkening of the resulting jelly. At least 50 per cent more jelly from any given amount of juice is obtained.

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Pat. Pend. Satisfaction Guaranteed. \$2.00 east of Miss. River. \$2.50 west of Miss. River. \$3.00 west of Denver. \$3.50 west of Salt Lake. POSTPAID.



Jellies, jams and marmalades from canned fruits at a price so close to the older method that involved more time and labor as to be positively astonishing.

Preparing Fruit

By this new method, the fruit is prepared in the usual way: wash it, cut out unedible parts, remove the skin if desired, cut it into bits, or crush it so the syrup will cook the center of the berry. Add water or not according to what the recipe calls for and cook until the fruit is tender. Strain, and the juice is ready for use, if a clear jelly is wanted. In measuring the cooked fruit for jam with jelly between the small pieces, press it down into the cup so the juice fills all the spaces between. If a solid jam is desired, drain off the juice and fill the cup with the fruit pulp.

In the directions given by authorities in the art of cooking nowadays, standard measuring cups holding 1/2 of a pint are used. These are of glass or aluminum and are plainly marked on the sides for quarters and thirds of cups. Sugar is measured by filling the cup so the rounds at the top, then leveling it off with a straight-edged knife. A cupful of liquid means all the cup will hold. Time is measured by the clock. Stirring is done over the entire bottom of the utensil, not in one spot. Aluminum kettles or those of un-checked white enamel are excellent for making jellies. They should be large, however, so the liquid can boil vigorously without escaping all over the stove. By boiling in the kettle, the sugar is added and the mixture is brought to a boil. The pectin should be already measured and near at hand so it can be added as soon as the juice boils, then the mixture is brought to a boil again and the time noted. Boil vigorously for one minute; 2 minutes if a very firm jelly is desired. Allow the jelly to stand a minute to cool, then skim and pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses. If the hot jam or marmalade is poured quickly, the fruit will remain evenly distributed throughout the containers. As soon as the glasses are filled, cover with a thin layer of melted paraffin. This

When employing this new method of making jellies, the prepared fruit juice—or the puree, if jam or marmalade are desired—is put into the kettle, the sugar is added and the mixture is brought to a boil. The pectin should be already measured and near at hand so it can be added as soon as the juice boils, then the mixture is brought to a boil again and the time noted. Boil vigorously for one minute; 2 minutes if a very firm jelly is desired. Allow the jelly to stand a minute to cool, then skim and pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses. If the hot jam or marmalade is poured quickly, the fruit will remain evenly distributed throughout the containers. As soon as the glasses are filled, cover with a thin layer of melted paraffin. This

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A Dinner for Five Persons

Veal cutlets with brown sauce
Current jelly
Cucumber salad
Apricot snow
To Save Time
Beat in the egg-whites and turn into a large mold or small individual molds, to chill. Serve unmolded, with whipped cream, garnished with sliced candied cherries.

Veal Cutlets
CUT veal steak about 1/4-inch thick into pieces the size of cutlets. Dip in bread crumbs, beaten egg diluted with 1 tablespoonful of cold water, then in crumbs again. Melt in a saucepan 1 tablespoonful each of butter and lard and brown the cutlets on both sides, taking care not to scorch. Pour over a brown sauce and leave to simmer about an hour, or until the meat is very tender. Occasionally add a little water if necessary. There should be about 2 tablespoonfuls of the sauce to be poured over each portion of potato when the dinner is served.

Brown Sauce for Cutlets
In a small pan melt 1 teaspoonful of butter and brown in it 1/4 of a tablespoonful of flour. Remove from the fire, add a little liquid from 1/2 cupful of stock or water and blend well; add the rest of the liquid and boil one minute to get a smooth sauce. Add 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, 1/4 teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and 1/4 teaspoonful of chopped parsley.

Cucumber Salad
Peel cucumbers, allowing one-half of a medium-sized cucumber for each person. Cut them in two crosswise, then cut each piece into thin slices without cutting the slices off, so giving the appearance of halves of cucumbers. Into each opening insert a very thin slice of onion and one of radish with the peel on. Chill thoroughly. Serve with a little mayonnaise or French dressing, as preferred, poured over each portion.

Apricot Snow
Soak for five minutes 3 tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin in 1/4 of a cupful of cold water, then dissolve in 1/4 of a cupful of boiling water. Put through the food press enough canned, or stewed dried apricots to make 1 1/2 cups of puree. Add 1/4 of a cupful of sugar, the juice from 1 1/2 lemons and the gelatin. When the mixture begins to set, beat to a stiff froth the whites of 3 eggs, then whip the apricot mixture until it is light.

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To prepare LINIT for lingerie, dissolve a level teaspoonful of LINIT in half cup cold water, add to three and a half cups hot water—not boiling. This will LINIT a nightgown, step-in, and a brassiere. LINIT merges with the fabric, so little is needed, and it leaves the finish smooth and pliable. Limited lingerie wears longer and perspiration stains are easily washed from Limited garments.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Place of American History in British Schools

BY EDGAR E. ROBINSON
Professor of American History,
Stanford University

RECENT years have witnessed in Great Britain an increased interest in the history of the United States. It is noteworthy that one of the strongest expressions of this interest has been found among students in the classes of the Workers' Educational Association, and this helps to explain the decided industrial emphasis which characterizes most of the outlines of study which have appeared. But there has been, as well, an increase in the amount of attention given the subject in the general schools, in particular those of London, and in several of the more important public schools. A beginning has been made in an independent study of the subject in at least two of the great universities. All of this has not been unrelated to the natural growth of interest manifested in the closing years of the Great War, but a considerable portion of interest bids fair to retain a permanent place in the British thought. It may even have a possibility of growth.

Attention has thus been directed to the amount of space given to American events in history as hitherto presented in British schools, and in particular to the character of that presentation. Has it been "woefully inadequate"? Has it been "satisfactory"? It is possible to give adequate answer to each of these questions.

Little for 100 Years
American history, as such, has not been presented. Nor was it to be expected that it would be. But American events and contacts with America appear occasionally in texts given over to English, British, European or world history. Thus the events in America of the period 1783-85, termed frequently "Disruption of Empire," but which we know as the "American Revolution," are given large place in all texts. After that American material is meager. Even the more extended texts give slight attention to the War of 1812 except as part of the struggle with Napoleon. After 1815 and the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the normal text has only an occasional sentence for the United States. Apparently that 100 years witnessed little in America of great importance to students of British history.

So accustomed are Americans to the thought that Great Britain has always played an important role in American history that they find such detachment somewhat baffling. They are told that the student of British history must know in considerable detail of the development of France; he must know French and Spanish history, as he need not know American history, because Great Britain has been part of the European world. Americans viewing the adventure of Columbus as an event of primary importance may remark that since that event the nations of western Europe have been a part of the American world. But upon the thought brought up in the traditions of European history the impression is slight.

Chapter on America's Development
As has been said, this previous neglect is in the way of correction, and already several texts dealing with a much larger canvas have appeared. In these, America appears as an important factor, and the United States is seen to play a significant role. An important text, published not long ago, contains a chapter in survey of America's development, 1783-1920; clearly presenting the series of conflicts between Great Britain and the United States, and with adequate treatment of the American Civil War, the Monroe Doctrine, the Spanish-American War, and of the part played by the United States in world politics since 1900.

But in judging the motive force in British teaching it is proper to consider the treatment of the "American Revolution" in texts given over to British history which have been in use prior to the present increase of interest in American history. Has it been as distorted as national history has been known to be; has it been as partisan as one might expect of a people who suffered the "loss of colonies," due, as the rulers of that particular period asserted, to the work of "irresponsible agitators" and "wretched traitors"?

The answer must be in the negative. In a book for beginners, we are told that "England was a country divided against herself," and reference is made to the work of the great American patriot, Washington. In an advanced history text we read that "politically the Americans had

no deep grievances. They had, however, real cause for dissatisfaction at the commercial policy of the mother country." In a junior history, published last year, "Even then (1775) peace might have been possible but for the deep-seated causes for dissatisfaction which could not have been removed. Many of them (the colonists) had left England with a grievance and had no love for the 'old country.' Indeed this revolt was to a considerable extent the work of hostile lawyers and writers who had always hated the English government." And in explanation of British failure, "What was the matter? Partly incompetence in England; mismanagement, stupidity, and even disgraced carelessness. Largely, however, the ill success was due to the failure of the British Navy in the critical years after the French had joined in."

Self-Criticism in British Textbooks
An "advanced" history of England published 15 years ago and not adequate in its treatment of the United States in the nineteenth century, contains the following passage in summary of the "American Revolution": "Unfortunately, in England the densest ignorance of the colonies prevailed. Even professed statesmen knew very little of the colonies they had to govern. Moreover, so angry was the nation at large with what appeared to most the insolence of the Americans that it was hard for anyone to state the colonial side of

the question without incurring a charge of want of patriotism, while violent denunciation of the conduct of the colonists was everywhere popular. In these circumstances it is absurd to charge the disaster on the result of the attempt to tax America upon the King only, or even upon the King and his ministers. The blame for losing America must rest upon the whole nation, who applauded energetic measures and scouted all conciliation. In short, prejudice, ignorance, and spurious patriotism were at the bottom of the whole series of mistakes."

It is not difficult for an American to conclude that a people who have been brought to take such views of their history are not in danger of misunderstanding either the scholars or the blatherers of another nation. But, as has been said, a great need in Great Britain appears to be a development in the subject matter for the period of the last century of American history. As a great body of British citizens come to have a definite knowledge of the outlines of the winning of the West within the United States, of the advance of the frontier into Spanish and Mexican areas, of the growth of American interest in South America, in the Far East and in Europe, there will be less need for an emphasis upon the European system and less danger of a misunderstanding of the part taken by the United States since 1914.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

WHAT are your views regarding the statements of Miss Jane Addams that there is nothing discouraging in our "modern life?"

Do you agree with her when she says that it is a "tribute to the youth of today" that they do not accept what they are told "as maxims and precepts," and that they do their own "experimenting"? Give your reasons.

Miss Addams says "moral standards are changed and being changed." Do you think this is the absolute truth? Do "moral standards" ever change? If so, in what manner?

See Monitor of May 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27.

DO YOU think the plan of the President to go to a different section of the country each year one to be encouraged or discouraged?

What real good, if any, comes from it to the President, the Nation, or the section which he honors, and is it strictly political?

Do you see any harm likely to result? Is the visit to South Dakota likely to bolster up any possible damage done politically by the farm relief bill veto, or otherwise?

See Monitor of May 26, 27, 28, 31, June 2.

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Friday Edition. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor; to provide questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Parent-Teacher Activities

Through co-operation between Teachers College, Columbia University, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, two courses dealing with the educational aspects of the parent-teacher movement will be given at Teachers College during the first three weeks of the summer session.

The courses are of graduate grade, and in the case of students matriculated in Teachers College, may be accredited toward the master's and doctor's degrees, as well as toward the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mrs. Florence V. Watkins, executive secretary of the National Congress, will conduct the courses. The first course will consider the fundamental significance of the parent-teacher movement, its place in education, ap-

proved plans of organization and functioning, and the development of the movement abroad. Assigned readings, group studies, and reports will be required. This course will be given credit of one point. The second course, offering two points credit, will include the first and in addition will require the working out of several practical parent-teacher projects with advanced reading and reports, following instruction for the subject in normal schools, colleges and universities.

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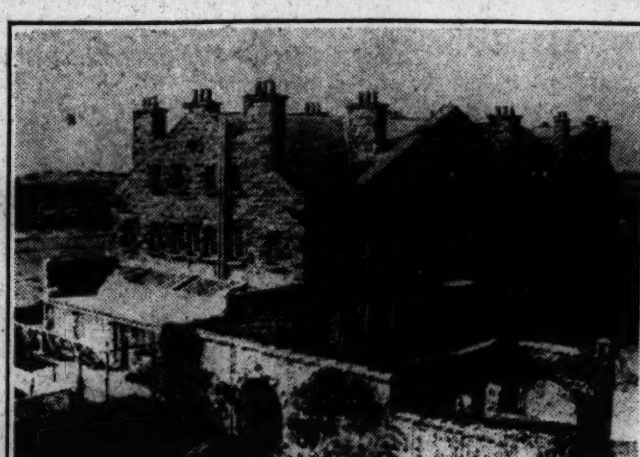
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Superintendent C. Langley, Principal
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

For Other School Advertisements See Page 12



Newly Acquired Residential College for Adult Education at Harlech, N. Wales.

New Advantages for Adults in Wales

THE little country of Wales, with its population of 2,557,412, has long been distinguished for its interest in adult education. Some years before organized education had become the fashion, its Sunday schools with their unique discussion classes, were the university of the people and from them were recruited the preachers and poets of the land. With the rise of secondary and university education and with the segregation in South Wales of nearly 2,000,000 of the entire population, the old institutions have gradually fallen into decay and new methods have had to supplement their efforts.

Lately much progress has been made in co-ordinating the various efforts by the creation of the university extension board, a formally recognized committee of the university but having as its members representatives of most of the bodies interested in adult education in Wales. Encouraged by the university, this board has been responsible for work of great importance.

Many of the students attend preparatory classes which last for one year. Others are members of the full university tutorial three-year classes. Some of these latter study together to study other topics after the three years have elapsed. One such class is now in its ninth year, having studied economics, industrial history and psychology. Another class is in its fourteenth year, a few of the original members still remaining. Among the members of these classes there must be several who are obviously fitted for work of a much more advanced type, but at present few facilities are available for them to take advanced work. The Government report on adult education observed that "in most classes there are one or two students whose ability would make them conspicuous in any society."

Various methods have been suggested and tried. The most popular is to organize vacation courses, summer school and week-end schools. But these do not provide opportunities for that more leisurely study and discussion which the students need. Until the work becomes much more general and the students more numerous there will always be the danger that the adult student will find himself alone, possibly aloof, in a world of young inexperienced undergraduates whose customs and outlook on life are almost entirely alien. For a time, then, if only as a mode of transition, the possibility of a separate institution in close touch with the university, but catering more particularly for the adult student, seems to be the most likely procedure. Several similar experiments have been made in England, but neither in England nor in Wales has any serious attempt hitherto been made to make certain that the brilliant tutorial class student is not lost to the world after his sojourn in the class.

Through the generosity of a Welsh employer, a large residence has been bought at Harlech in North Wales, which it is intended to use as a residential college for adult education. The college is well equipped with lecture rooms and dining-hall. It has accommodation for about 30 residential students, and in the summer the spacious grounds will give opportunities for campers to attend the vacation courses. One interesting attraction, particularly pleasing to the music-loving Welshman, is a large music room with a fine organ.

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Looking Ahead for Daughters

WHEN the question of what training girls should receive has become so important, a plan carried out by the parents of three girls, which has worked out very well, may be of interest to others.

A professional man and his wife began to consider their daughters' future occupations when the children were from six to twelve years of age. It was not an affluent family, the husband having a moderate salary, but the wife being a clever, energetic manager, they lived nicely. For her girls this mother desired a thorough education, and on top of that, some specialized training that would render them economically independent. If provided with the means to a career, they would not be apt to marry for a home, and when they did marry, it would be because of real suitability, she reasoned.

Chief Object
So, determined to give the daughters every advantage, the parents for some years eliminated luxuries, and made their girls' education their chief object. After going through the public school and collegiate, the two older girls attended college. Their house became an open one, where their fellow students met and had wholesome home influences. In due time they graduated with a bachelor's degree, winning not only five scholarships between them, but cups and trophies for tennis and basketball as well. The next step taken was to enter the two girls in a library school. When equipped with this training, one secured the post of librarian in a large banking establishment; the other was given charge of a private library, each at a good salary.

The youngest girl did not want to

take a university course, although she was an all-around capable and intelligent girl. So her parents sent her to a private school, and later to the high school of commerce for a complete course. Following this, she spent a year in a school for secretaries. So now, thoroughly equipped for business, she has found a well-paid, if busy post, as secretary. So all three girls by their success have more than justified the efforts made for their education.

Did More
But the parents did more than give them a thorough education. For each girl they took out an annuity, so that when arriving at the age of 50 she would receive an income of \$1000 a year for life. The parents carried them along until they were earning for themselves. Now the girls pay their own premiums, which being government annuities, are operated at cost and without profit, and are non-taxable and non-seizable, while the premiums are low, due to starting when the girls were so young. The girls are grateful to their parents.

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THE HOME FORUM

Another Find of the Duster

THE other day, the Lady With a Duster was rewarded by the discovery of two volumes of C. S. Calverley's verse which had escaped themselves in a row of other books of the same faded hue.

The two must have belonged originally to a set of four, "The Works of C. S. Calverley," a New and Cheaper Issue of the Collected Edition, dated 1897. The Lady remembers picking up the two at a second-hand bookshop ten years ago for thirty cents apiece. They made Volume II and IV of the edition, but had parted company with their fellows. They are called "Verses and Fly Leaves" and "Translations into English and Latin." Faded to an unobtrusive golden olive, they had merged with some Defoe's and Fielding's of the same color and size so that they were noticeable only to a woman looking for dust.

Though they are poetry and mid-Victorian, chronologically at least, there was some appropriateness in setting them beside those robust, full-bodied volumes of an earlier century, for the author, Charles Stuart Calverley was a man possessed of an uncommon zest for living and able to transmit some of that gusto to his verses.

In the early fifties of the last century the name of Charles Stuart Calverley was one to start every Oxford and Cambridge man talking. He was the whitest undergraduate of his time, eventually a legendary figure around whom a thousand anecdotes clustered, and to whom the brilliant repartee and hairbreadth escapades of all the university men of his day were ascribed.

It is true that these words and deeds were ascribed to a man named Blayde, Charles Stuart Blayde, but Blayde and Calverley were the same person. When he entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1850, his name was Blayde, when he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, two years later, it was Calverley, for the most excellent reason that his father had just resumed the family name of Calverley which his grandfather had exchanged for that of Blayde. The fact that he attended the universities of Oxford and Cambridge helped to enlarge his reputation and

associate him the more with all the jests and pranks of all the jesters and prankish youth of both institutions. His transfer from one university to the other was the result of one of the pranks.

But his reputation was based on far more than his wit and high spirits. He was snowed under with Latin prizes in both universities. Probably he is the only man to receive the Chancellor's Prize in Latin in both Oxford and Cambridge. That at Oxford he won by a Latin poem written in a single afternoon when his friends had locked him in his room and refused to let him out until he finished it. It was said that he could write Latin verse as fast as he could put pen to paper. Besides that he was an athlete, the best runner and jumper of his day; he sang, he made caricatures, he had a sense of rhythm and diction that made his light verse almost poetry. But his greatest gift was his talent for friendship. He made friends everywhere. His annalist, Sandell, wrote of him: "There was never a time when he failed to impress in an enduring manner those among whom he moved." He kept open house in his verses.

Debonair and fearless, with so many honors, arts, accomplishments and natural gifts, he had time only to snatch at one activity and hurry to another. There seemed to be no sense of effort or strain in anything he did. One look at his smoothly articulated frame was enough to assure the observer that whatever he did on the athletic field he did easily, with perfect form. With all this, wrote Sir Walter Besant, "of all the men of my own time, incomparably the most brilliant, the finest scholar, the most remarkable man, from every point of view, was Calverley."

The poet Horace is ever dear to university men, such of them as are Latinists, and in Calverley's day more of them were. If Horace could see Calverley, he would have found a man after his own heart, for the young Englishman lived to the letter the Horatian injunction,

"Ask not what future suns shall bring,
Count today gain."

(The translation is Calverley's.) No one knew better than he how to "catch the blossom of today."

He consistently refused to write serious poetry. Whether he could have done so or not is a disputed question. He did not want to, and that is a good enough answer. He preferred to work hard at things that are obliged by their very nature to look as if they were thrown off extemporaneously. That is one reason why he has been called a "lacking ambition." When his light verse was published and exposed to the heavy appraisal of the critics, it did not always get a favorable review. Swinburne, for example, lashes him as "monstrously over-rated, and preposterously over-praised." "A jester, graduate or undergraduate, may be fit to hop, skip and tumble before university audiences, without capacity to claim an enduring or even a passing station among even the humblest of English humorists."

Certainly he is not one of the greater humorists for he never sent a plummet down into the depths of human experience. He keeps out of his verse the acid and the bitter, and also the profoundly mellowed. His verse is sparkling, clear and always in good taste, drawing the perfection of phrase and polished terseness from his classic grounding, but it is justly called light verse. A parody he is more than a mere parodist. The greatest pleasure the Lady With a Duster got out of "Fly Leaves" was in the haunting overtones of Browning or Brower, the scats of Wordsworth that accompanied the lines of Calverley. There is no offense to the great in them, but the familiarity of long acquaintance.

The other volume, "Translations into English and Latin," embodies Calverley's purpose to reproduce not only the meaning but the actual appearance of the originals. There are translations from the Iliad, from Horace and Virgil, and, on the other hand, Latin renderings of poems by Milton, Tennyson, Burns, Herrick and others.

He was a good Latinist because of his sense of rhythm and word values; he was a better writer of light verse because he was so good a Latinist. Without having to scrape words from her ancient languages, the Lady With a Duster was able to find some enjoyment in the translations. Still more could she find pleasure in his own nimble inventions, especially in his way with Robert Browning, as instanced in "The Cock and the Bull":

"You see this pebble-stone? It's a thing I bought
Of a bit of a chit of a boy I the mid
o' the day—
I like to dock the smaller parts-o'-
speech,
As we curtail the already cur-tailed cur—
(You catch the paronomasia, play o' did, rather, I the pre-Landseerian days.
Well, to my muttons—"

The puns are outrageous, of course, but not so much worse than Browning himself was at times, and the manner admirably imitates the zig-zag course of Browning's poetic monologues.

But the best of these little faded golden olive books is that they evoke for their reader the presence of a man who was a tradition in two universities, a man who might perhaps have been a true poet, but chose to wear motley instead, albeit motley of a graceful and elegant cut.

The Young Aviator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A starry throng
Shall brightly compass him.
His wings plane
Shall to the planets sing.
His faith rise swiftly,
And as swiftly fling
All cares aside.
Below may rise the breakers
Iron-tongued;
He sees them not.
Around may roar the tempest
Thunder-lunged;
He hears it not.
Before him is his goal,
Above—the sun!

For youthful courage
Clings not to the sod,
But soars and sings,
And anchors thought in God.
ROBERT E. KEY.

On the Marge of the Desert

In the high country June partakes of the nature of both spring and summer. Early in the sixth month, iridescent April reappears with a widow's cruse of fine showers or a cornucopia of silvery downpours, or perhaps even a fugitive lacy snow.

These mizzles come down with a beneficent gentleness, bringing refreshment and renewal over our land-of-little-rain. On such irriguous days the air is sharp, sweet, exhilarating. No sluggard is here. Spring's breath carries a spice of wet sage, new-honey smell of fresh cottonwood leafage, moist glebe and clean rain, composite perfume deriving from the fecund earth and suggestive of its richness. The desert has aroused from its long, long somnolence. Sagebrush and greasewood are superlatively vivid. Bunch grapes and grama, with its green needle spear and bearded head like a wee bronzy quill, furnish good forage for ranging herds and wandering flocks on the rolling acres of the wild lads. (But desert flora is never the succulent emerald of tamed herbage; it is a pale, grayish discreet verdure.) Even the cactus, like the hedgehog, has become active again after its hibernation.

Wild flowers unfold bright blossoms against a background of neutral foliage or lichenous rocks. Indian paint brush, running the gamut of reds from faint pink to deepest vermilion, offers multiple ecstasies to the color-loving desert pilgrim. Larkspur, bluebell and lupine play a chromatic scale of blues, their tall spikes awaying lightly in the ever-present winds whose sussuras are as mysterious as the dry rattlings of desert serpents. Yellow violets, low-growing, with a bright eye at the wayfarer, gayly requesting him to tread otherwheres in passing. The woody arbut, water lily of the desert, has a great gold heart and pearly petals. Wax-white at dawn after the night's cool, shy primroses bluish early after dawn or under the sun's bold glance. They exude a haunting, elusive fragrance. That flower of poets from Omar to Longfellow—the forget-me-not—with a still small persistence, usurps certain hospitable areas, covering the dun earth with its dazling foliage, dotted with delicate azure blooms.

Along the eastern horizon, a file of barren peaks huddle like a herd of humped elephants, with great craggy humps, patient as time, waiting for a single blue of Indian red sandstone is an ancient chief in gorgeous trappings, keeping guard on the west. Legions of outcropping rocks here and there, and a splendid harlequin remembrance of the past—the mellow coloring of ripe age.

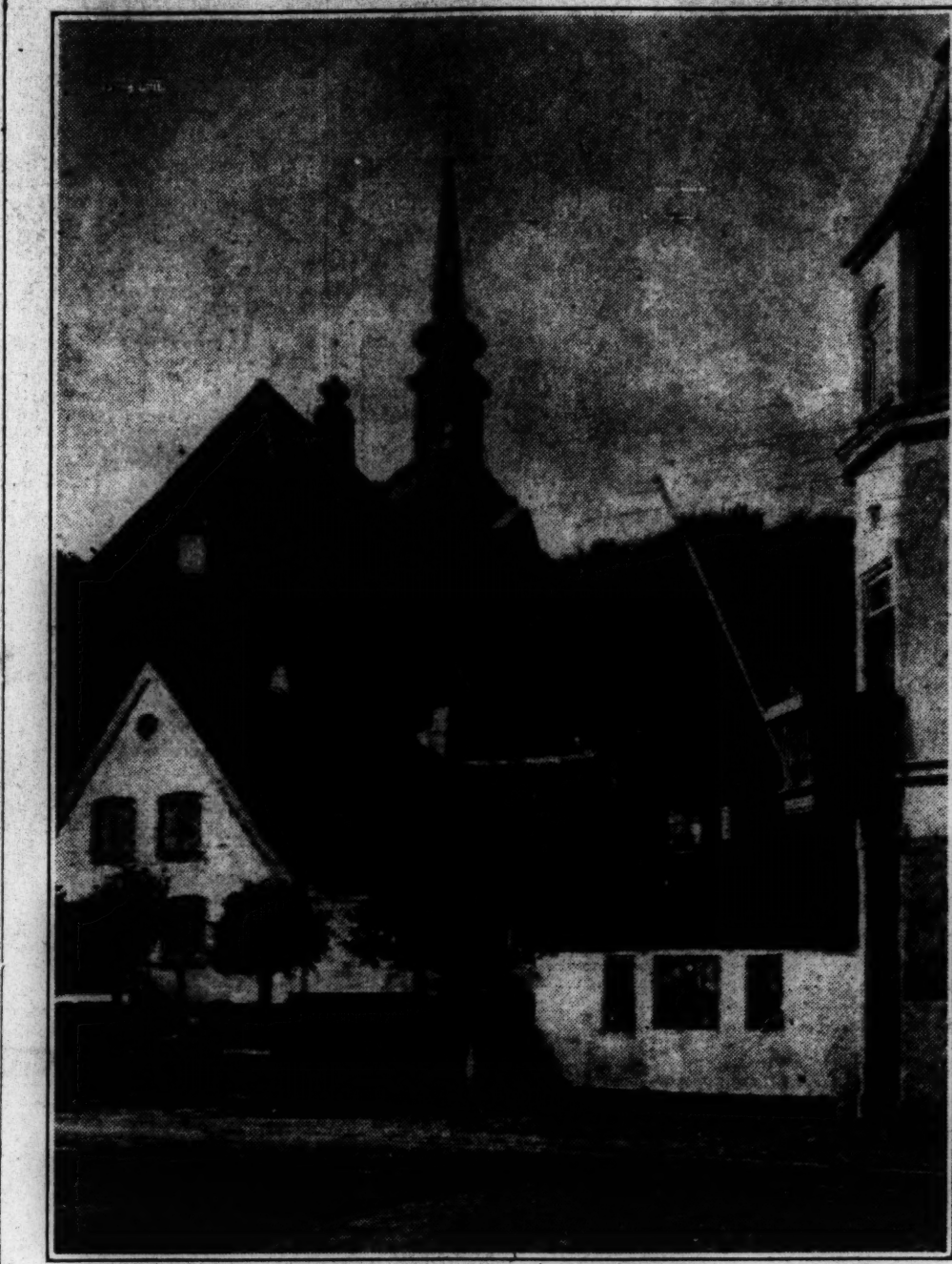
Thin cottontails in silvery furs squat behind clumps of sage, eyes fixed, ears cocked, ready to scamper away over the hill or into a burrow at the first intimation of alien presence. Young sage chickens, mottled brownish and gray like a turkey poult, are so well protected by coloration as to be almost indistinguishable from rocks and arid ground. Their dark bright eyes are knowing, appealing. You marvel that an accountable human being could harbor, much less give act to, the desire to slay any of these beautiful wild creatures that live so joyfully their own lives in their native habitat. The very lizards, brown ants and horned toads with their homely charm make a plea for immunity.

But with the maturing of the sixth month the desert begins to die again. After the cessation of kindly rains come burning glass suns and parching winds. The unclouded sky is a bowl of lapis lazuli inverted above the dry earth. In between the sun and the sky, a curtain of radiating heat. Save for the frosty moons, summer is in full control. Desert nights are chill. Now the sage grows hoary and its odor acrid; now short grasses, ripening, are brownish and sparse. Apparently they have but little food value; but not they are concentrated provender, much sought by sheep herders trailing their flocks.

Now is the heyday of the cactus, now, like the tawny rabbit, reveals in heat and drought. Silken blossoms of salmon and saffron flash like spotlights among the dull herbage of ripening June. Now, too, the settler's cabin doorway is ablaze with wild geranium, its dusty-miller foliage serrate like a tomato leaf, its small notched blossoms ruddy as a child's coral beads and as pretty. This flowering, which does not occur until earth and air are very dry, is a weathercock pointing the way spring has fled over the desert into summerland—the perfected promise.

Down along the creek—winding bright ribbon of oasis—giant sage, shaggy of bark, uncouth of limb, crowds in a forest of grotesque ungainly, similar in suggestion to willows are glowing gold-green cottonwoods, leaves new-varnished, glister in the metallic sunlight. But oh—loveliest of all—along the waterway in latter-day June the rock roses blow! As their pinky petals unfold, mistakeably similar in suggestion to the sun's hearts of them, flow the sweetest wilding essence of June that ever delighted nature-lover. It is the very breath of the open. Do you think it a matter for wonderment that we who live on its marge are held, all willing, captives to the desert's glamour?

W. K. E.



Kappeln on the River Schlei, Schleswig.

THE quaint town of Kappeln, situated on the River Schlei, which empties into the Baltic Sea, came into being and developed into a village while in the possession of the large estate of Roest, in the County of Angeln. In 1807 the village was purchased by the then ruler king for sixty-two Prussian thalers. From that period on Kappeln progressed and increased, and gradually improved to some extent, without, however, sacrificing its quaintness. The streets are still very narrow, scarcely permitting two teams to pass by each other, with sidewalks about two feet wide. It is, therefore, hardly avoidable that pedestrians gaze straight into people's living rooms. The fascinating casement windows are generally tastefully curtained, and the wide window sills support blossoming flowers in the small fancy jardinières so frequently used abroad.

In front of a great many houses one sees the single stem rose trees planted in a clearing in the brick sidewalk, close to the house, and fastened to the wall in spallier style. These trees get very bushy tops and blossom profusely into the late fall. A passer-by might pluck for himself a beautiful specimen of yellow or dark red highly cultivated rose, except that one never thinks of doing it.

While Kappeln was still a village, the only connection with what was familiarly called "the beyond side," meaning the other side of the Schlei, was by means of a ferry, consisting of a single rowboat, run back and forth by one man. Naturally there was much delay in getting back and forth, but people did not then seem to be in a hurry. They went across when the ferryman went and came back on one of his return trips. If the weather got too stormy no ferrying was done, and any would-be passenger was obliged to spend the night wherever he found himself. Soon after the village had grown into a town, however, a substantial drawbridge was built, which is in use today. The herring fishery is the chief industry of the town. Smoked herrings are shipped as far south as Thuringia and Saxony. Two small trains that ramble through the surrounding villages end at Kappeln. It has no street car, as none is needed. The houses are low walled, with high sloping roofs covered with red brick tile, the effect of which, viewed from any surrounding prominence, is most charming.

Light

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh light of the morning,
That awakes us to kindness,
As a young woman comes out early
From an honest door!

Gentle light of blue eyes,
In which still dreams
The star that stirs
Behind the gray birch-tree!

Light that, brightening in beauty
The firmament where it dwells,
Raises the prayer of innocence
On the wings of a dove!

Light that over the shadowy field
Will admire for an instant
Its nakedness of villager and grown
On the wings of a dove!

Light that invites to song
The bird and the breeze,
Cheering with its smile
The rough pathway of the sea!

—LEOPOLDO LUIGI. Translated from the Spanish by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Onzen Weg Kiezen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

WAARSCHIJNLIJK bestaat er geen juist beeld van het volgen van uiteenlopende wegen, de geestelijke en de stofelijke, dan het eenvoudig verhaal van Maria van Bethanien en haar zuster Martha. Maria zat aan de voeten van Jezus, toen deze als gast in haar huis vertoefde, luisterende naar de wonderwoorden waarheden die hij uitte, en hongerig nam zij in zich op de openbaringen van een nieuwen en meer spiritueelen zin van het leven. Het verhaal luidt dat Martha tot Jezus kwam en hem vroeg om aan Maria te zeggen dat deze haar behulpzaam moest zijn bij het dienen, waarop Jezus antwoordde: "Maria heeft het goede deel uitgekozen, hetwelk van haar niet zal weggenomen worden." Hij verzeende zich dus met hare zienswijze, terwijl zij haren weg koos geleid door gedachten, ver boven de sterfelijke.

Uit dit eenvoudig, huiselijk voorval moeten wij niet de gevolgtrekking maken, dat Jezus Martha berispte om haar, "jeft diensens," of omdat zij bezig was met noodige huishoudelijke plichten. Hij vestigde haar aandacht op de noodzakelijkheid geestelijke dingen in de eerste plaats te zoeken. Hij toonde haar de behoefte het geestelijke boven het aardse te stellen bij het bewandelen van onzen levensweg. De Meester begreep de noodzaak van dagelijkse arbeid; had hij zelf niet als timmerman aan Josefs zijde gearbeid? Bovendien wist hij hoe noodig het is andere gedachten te koesteren omtrent leven en werken. Hij wist hoe belangrijk het is volkomen te begrijpen dat het "zijn" spiritueel is en ondersteund wordt door geestelijke waarheid; hij wist dat alle ware menscheelike werkzaamheid slechts de uitdrukking is van God's wet en dat zuik werk harmonisch en vruchtbaar zal zijn, naar mate de goddelijke wet de gedachte beheerscht en niet de menscheelike wil.

Zonder twiifel ontmoeten wij in huiselijke kringen, of onder familieleden dikwerf critiek, lichtgeraaktheid en drukkende zorgen, welke hare oorzaken vinden in het gebrek aan onder te "jeft diensens" door enkele leden en omdat deze het dienen als materieel beschouwen, hetwelk door de goddelijke "Mind" moet worden beheerscht, geregeld en gezegend. "Wat zij doet, doet het alle teere Gods," (volgens de Engelse Bijbel) was de regel van Paulus, die arbeid verheerlijkte. Overeenkomstig dezen regel moest de huisvrouw die bedden opmaakt, of de timmerman die behulpzaam is bij het bouwen van een huis, of de boer die zijn veld bezaait, als zij trouw zijn in de vervulling van de vele kleine bijzonderheden die aan deze werkzaamheden verbonden zijn, God verheerlijken, het goede openbaren, en niet gebukt gaan onder het dienen. Belangrijk groter wordt dan de kennis van de harmonische wet van God, en groter wordt de vervulling dat wij deze wet trouw toepassen om menscheelike streven te leiden en het leven van den menschen te versachten. Bovendien helpt zo iemand het koninkrijk der hemelen op aarde te brengen, al is

Shaping One's Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is probably no more apt illustration of the pursuit of opposite lines of endeavor, of the spiritual and the material, than the simple narrative of Mary of Bethany and her sister, Martha. When Jesus was a guest in their home, Mary sat at his feet learning the wonderful truths which fell from his lips and drinking in the revelations of a new and more spiritual sense of life. The narrative reads that Martha came to Jesus and asked him to bid Mary that she come and help her to serve; whereupon Jesus replied, "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Thus he approved the attitude of her who shaped her course according to modes of thinking above the mortal.

We need not gather from this simple incident of home life that Jesus rebuked Martha for serving or for attending to necessary household tasks. Rather did he point out to her the importance of placing the pursuit of spiritual things first. In fact, he showed the need of shaping one's course Spiritually, rather than earthward. The Master knew the need of daily toil: for as a carpenter had he not toiled side by side with Joseph? He knew, moreover, the necessity of a changed basis of thought in regard to living and working. He knew the importance of a fuller recognition that being is spiritual and sustained by spiritual truth; knew that all right human activity is but the expression of God's law of action, and that such activity will be harmonious and productive exactly in the degree that divine law, and not human will, governs thought.

Without doubt, much of the petty faultfinding, irritability, and nagging worry which are sometimes met with in homes, or among kindred, arises because one or all of the members of the household are cumbered with too much serving, and regard the serving as material rather than as a right mental activity, which divine Mind should control, regulate, and bless. "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," was the rule of Paul, who glorified labor. According to this rule the housewife who makes a bed, the carpenter who helps to build a house, or the farmer who sows his field, if faithful in the performance of the many trivial details which enter into these activities, may glorify God—manifest good, and not be cumbered in the serving. Rather does each grow in the knowledge of God's law of harmony, and in the assurance of the availability of this law to govern human endeavor and to sweeten human life. Moreover, such a one is aiding in the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth, though in minor degree, as certainly as the practitioner who is lifting the load of sickness and sin from those who are cumbered with these false beliefs. It is plain, then, that Jesus' intent was to lift thought to the recognition of those spiritual laws of life that would disencumber

verdwenen. En zij voegt er aan toe: "Deze geestelijke idee, of de Christus, deed zijn intrede in de geringste bijzonderheden van het leven van den persoonlijken Jezus. Het maakte hem een eerlijk man, een goeden timmerman, en een goed menschen, voordat het hem den verheerlijkten kon maken."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

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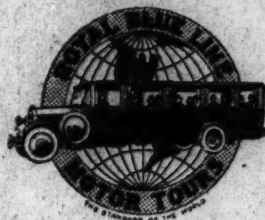
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OUTLOOK GOOD
FOR AIR SURVEYMaps Made From Above
Called More Accurate, With
Very Great Saving of Time

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The future of air surveying looks very promising and there is a big future for it, according to Maj. H. Hemming, who lectured recently on this subject before the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers. Air surveying, he said, is today self-supporting and has achieved this position without the aid of a subsidy. Its greatest claim to rank as a commercial service is that in most of the unmapped parts of the globe, air mapping can be undertaken by air survey companies far more quickly and more cheaply than it can be carried out by the ground method. Even in Britain, which has as fine a survey organization as any in the world, contracts are being regularly undertaken with satisfactory results. A survey recently carried out for the borough surveyor of Worcester gained a report stating that "the accuracy of the resulting plan is nearly as great as could be obtained by a chain survey, and much greater than could have been got by plane tabling. There was also a great saving of time and expense."

An extract from a Burma Forest Bulletin, dealing with the Irrawaddy air survey, stated that the cost had worked out at 233 rupees per square mile, as against a probable 500 rupees for a ground survey which would have given no indication of the types of forest growth. The actual survey was completed in five months and the whole work from start to finish of the maps took about a year as against a probable 3 to 4 years. The accuracy was far in excess of anything that could have been got by plane tabling. There was also a great saving of time and expense."

The great need for air survey at present, said Major Hemming, was an instrument which would enable the surveyor to insure that the optical axis of his camera was truly vertical, and there was hope that such an instrument would soon be available.

HAWAII NUT GROWERS
TURN TO NEW PRODUCT

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Production of Macadamia nuts, the meat of which closely resembles that of almonds, will soon be an important industry in the Kona district of Hawaii. A tract of land of 100 acres, planted a few years ago, will come into bearing in a short time, and so successful have been the first crops on small plots that large areas are to be put into this product, it has been announced by nut growers.

Macadamia trees were first planted in Hawaii 40 years ago by Dr. David Starr Jordan, who was then on a visit here. These trees are still bearing, and the nuts are regarded as great delicacies. They are eaten roasted, like almonds, or raw, and are delicious. Approximately 60 trees can be planted to the acre, and they start bearing fruit in three years. From 20 to 100 bags of nuts are produced on each acre. At present the high price of 20 cents a pound is paid growers. The nuts drop to the ground when ripe. It is necessary to dry them before shipping.

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BY CHURCHMAN

President of Congregationalist Assembly Calls Press Deterrent to Crime

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The church as a whole remains an influence as great in the life of the Nation as at any previous period in our history," declared J. O. Meggitt in the course of his presidential address at the recent assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales here.

"The sense of right and wrong," Mr. Meggitt went on, "is more acute today than in any former period. The child has never had such a place in our midst. Woman has never been so honored. Man has never striven so nobly or successfully to help his fellow man. Never was there so much love in the world as today. Even our strikes and lock-outs are conducted in a more humane manner."

"For much of this we are indebted to the press. The fierce light and influence of the press is a deterrent to evil doers. We know that certain sections of the press pander to low instincts and are always on the lookout for what is called 'sensational' copy, but to the press as a whole we are deeply indebted for much of the improvement in the conditions that exist today."

Mr. Meggitt went on to discuss the other side of the picture. He referred also to labor unrest, in which, however, he sees "healthy signs and evidence that the Nation is setting before itself a higher standard and ideal."

He spoke hopefully of the part which the Congregational Church has taken in the sustained effort for good. It stands, he said, "for liberty of thought, of worship and of speech."

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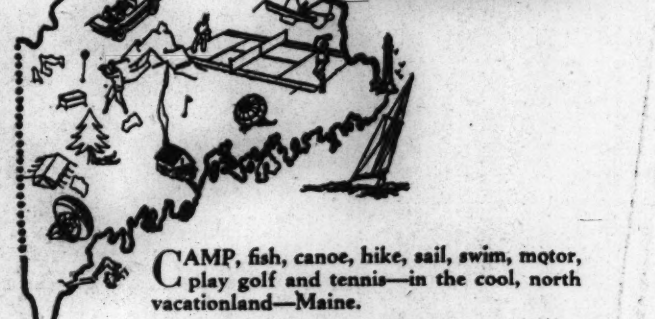
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Name.....

Address.....

See New England First—Hosted by the Nation

Spruce Mt. Bungalow

Jackson, N. H.

Nothing quite like these camps anywhere that we know of. All the comforts of the city and all the atmosphere of a western ranch, with its coral of riding horses, its beautiful trails and its wonderful scenery. Tennis and golf. Please let us send you our booklet and we think you'll want to come.

For complete rates and address

M. E. SLADE, Prop.

Golf at Gorham

Androscoggin Golf Course and Club House Near By

On East Side Trunk Line Highway, and near Automobile Road to Summit Mt. Washington. All rooms are equipped with hot and cold running water or private bath. Excellent atmosphere. Mountain climbing over the trails. Tennis courts. Music and dancing. Garage in connection.

For complete rates and address

C. F. CHANDLER

Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.

"The House with the View"

In the White Mountains

Orchestra.....Elevator

GOLF.....Garage

Tennis.....Opens

Booklet.....July 1

No fee to guests for golf.

SUGAR HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

SUPPLAND TERRACE

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

A splendid modern hotel of up-to-date rates, accommodating 300, just across the street from the Bethlehem Golf and Tennis Club's famous 18-hole course.

All Summer Sports, Theaters, Stores, Village Life

Special Rates During July

J. ELMER HARRINGTON, Mgr.

HOTEL ALPINE

White Mts., Woodstock, N. H.

Est. 1890 by James H. Batchelder. Open June 25. Special rates for season guests. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Orchestra. All rooms with bath or running water. Heat. For 200. Elevator, shower bath, large sun parlor and ballroom. Booklet and rates. A. M. Batchelder, Prop. J. H. Batchelder, Mgr.

Hotel Pleasant Home

GEORGE MILLS, N. H.

Elevation 1800 feet

"Best Fishing in the State"

Large airy rooms. Modern conveniences. Milk, eggs, vegetables, and berries from our own farm. Home cooking. Dining room capacity 150. Booklet. Moderate rates. C. G. KUTNER, Prop.

Burkehaven Hotel

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Many improvements and greatly enlarged. Rooms with hot and cold running water. Tennis. Booklet. Special July Rates.

ALL SPORTS

HERBERT BREWSTER, Prop.

Winter-Park View Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

60 Miles from Boston

SHIRLEY HILL HOUSE

Shirley Hill, N. H.

F. O. Address, Manchester, N. H.

"A comfortable house with comfortable rates."

\$5 to \$6 per day. \$20 to \$25 per week.

Guests have Golf Privileges at the New Manchester Country Club.

WHY GO FARTHER?

A. N. JOHNSON, Prop.

CONCORD, New Hampshire

Home of

Eagle Hotel

75 miles from Boston

100 miles from White Mountains

VRAIMONT COTTAGES

TAMWORTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

"A summer home among quiet, harmonious surroundings"

Also Glad-Hill Cottage

For parents and very small children. For booklet and information address

C. G. Allford, Manager, The White Mountains Camps, Tamworth, N. H.

Russell Cottages

KEARSARGE, N. H.

Open June 9th. Many fine walks, climbs and drives. Golf, swimming, tennis, horseback riding. Automobiles for hire. Orchestra. Best of drinking water. Our own farm.

HOG VALUES
LOWEST FOR
THREE YEARSPrices at Chicago Decline
Sharply—Steers Gain—
Lamb at New High

CHICAGO, June 10 (Special).—Hog values melted away at Chicago this week, the top on choice lightweights falling to \$9. Liquidation of heavy pigs and lightweights assisted the 55 to 40-cent decline.

Huge storage holdings of products and a very bearish factor, assisting other weakening influences to force live values to the lowest level in three years, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle values improved to the extent of 25 to 40 cents on fed steers and yearlings. Fat cows and heifers also worked higher. Choice lightweights comprising light steers and yearlings. Heavies were the scarcest in years, and consequently a tonnage deficiency factor continued to stimulate the weights and conditioning considered this season. Choice weights are now fully as high as at any time made \$13.85, bulk of heavies going at \$12.50 to \$12.75.

A spread of \$10.50 to \$12 was compressing the top on highly conditioned yearlings, scaling 1670 pounds downward. Light yearlings sold up to \$12, and strictly choice yearling heifers to \$11.40. Readjustment to a grass basis was in steers, although "green" gains are being eliminated against supply shortage. Some such kinds a higher set of prices at the close.

Grass cows and heifers as well as grain fed kinds advanced 25 cents, the cows and butler heifer supply being relatively small. Country cowboys are still indifferent toward thin steers at current values, but despite last week's 25 to 30-cent break.

Fat lambs advanced \$1 to \$1.50, new high prices for the season showing up on the first consignment of Washington spring lambs. A four-pound scaling 71 pounds made \$18.75; good to choice natives sold at \$18, it being a \$17.25 to \$18 market on native lambs.

Feeder lambs, mostly thin California, advanced 25 to 50 cents, selling mostly at \$18 to \$19.50. The run of California springers has been practically exhausted, so far as fat kinds are concerned. Northwest new crop lambs are not yet showing up in sufficient numbers to start a runaway market, especially as a native crop has been retarded by bad weather.

Aged sheep sympathetically shared the uptick. Demand is broadening for breeding ewes, western yearling ewes going to the country at \$10 to \$13.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

Am Founders Tr Co	Bid	Am Founders Tr Co	Am Founders Tr Co
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100
Am Founders Tr Co	100	Am Founders Tr Co	100

BONDS

Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2
Financial Investing	50 1930	97 1/2	97 1/2

PITTSBURGH COAL CONTROL

PITTSBURGH, June 10 (Special).—The Pittsburgh Coal Control, which has been in operation since the beginning of the year, has today announced that it has received from the Federal Coal Commission a new order, which will increase the price of coal to 30 cents per ton. This order is the first of a series of orders which the commission has issued since the beginning of the year, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

SWISS CHEESE PRICES

NEW YORK, June 10.—No increase in the price of Swiss cheese was announced today. The price of Swiss cheese is still at 10 cents per pound, and it is expected that it will remain at this level for some time.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL CASE

FORT WORTH, June 10.—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company has received \$500,000 from the Federal Coal Commission as a result of its claim on the company. This is the first of a series of payments which the commission has made to the company since the beginning of the year.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 10.—Western Union has announced that it will pay a dividend of \$2.25 per share on its common stock. This dividend is the highest in the company's history, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

NO ACTION ON BRILL "A" DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 10.—The directors of Brill Corporation have today announced that they will not pay a dividend on the company's common stock. This decision is the result of a vote of 10 to 2, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

"MORON" EXTRA DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 10.—The directors of the Moron Corporation have today announced that they will pay an extra dividend of \$1.00 per share on the company's common stock. This dividend is the highest in the company's history, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

BRITISH FLOATING DEBT HIGHER

LONDON, June 10.—British floating debt has today reached a new high of \$1.5 billion. This is the highest level in the history of the debt, and it is expected that it will continue to rise in the near future.

OLD NEW YORK BANK

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Old New York Bank has today announced that it will merge with the New York Bank. This merger is the result of a vote of 10 to 2, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET
(Quotations in 100's)

High	Low	High	Low
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100
Allegany 100	100	Allegany 100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close
Open	High	Low	Close

HUNGARIAN DISCOUNT BANK

Amex, Emerich & Co. Inc. and Bauer, R. V. V. have today announced that they will purchase a block of stock of the Hungarian Discount Bank. This purchase is the result of a vote of 10 to 2, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

BINGHAM MINES PROFIT

For the first four months of 1927 Bingham Mines Company, including its subsidiary, Bingham Mining Company, has today announced that it has made a profit of \$1.5 million. This profit is the highest in the company's history, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BAG & PAPER

Offering is made today by Peabody, Bunting & Co. Inc., New York, of a new issue of Southern Advance Bag & Paper Company. This issue is the result of a vote of 10 to 2, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

EUROPEAN STOCK

As part of the recapitalization program of the European Stock Exchange, the exchange has today announced that it will issue a new issue of stock. This issue is the result of a vote of 10 to 2, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

WESTERN MARYLAND GROSS

Western Maryland Gross has today announced that it will pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share on its common stock. This dividend is the highest in the company's history, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

CENTRAL AGRIURE EXTRA

Central Agriure Extra has today announced that it will pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share on its common stock. This dividend is the highest in the company's history, and it is expected that it will be followed by others in the near future.

SOUTHERN LAND BANK EARNINGS

North Carolina Institution
Well Managed—Earnings
Over \$19 Share in Year

While several joint stock land banks, especially those in the northwestern section of the country, have been passing through a period of depression through a period of official negligence, it is interesting to review the situation with respect to one of the most prosperous banks operating in the South, the Southern Land Bank of North Carolina and Virginia.

Bank organized in 1922 just after the deflationary period.

In the 12 months ended May 31, 1927, earnings were about \$19 a share on the bank's 7000 shares of stock. These earnings do not include bond premiums. In March, 1926, 1000 shares of stock at \$100 bringing outstanding stock up to \$600,000, and in December, 1926, an additional 1000 shares were sold at \$135 bringing outstanding stock up to \$700,000.

On the 6000 shares which were outstanding during three-quarters of 1926, the bank earned \$27.78 a share and including bond premiums, earnings were increased to \$29.63 a share. The bank on May 31, 1927, had \$14,000,000 in assets, including \$2,500,000 in cash and \$11,500,000 in bonds and \$700,000 in real estate. In addition the bank had a surplus and reserves totaling \$420,000.

On \$13,500,000 of its mortgage loans the bank retains the 1 per cent differential between the 6 per cent it charges for money and the 5 per cent it pays on its own bonds. This 1 per cent differential amounts to \$13,500 a year. The \$600,000 of bonds outstanding at the end of the year shows a clear 10 per cent return to the bank or a total of \$29,634, which added to the \$13,500 brings earnings up to \$17,134.

To this must be added interest on bank loans, profits on real estate sales, income from real estate holdings and bond premiums. Of course, there are deductions for taxes and expenses but the bank's management is down to a minimum. For instance, rent takes only \$1600 a year, salaries of executives about \$15,000 a year and salaries of clerical help take another \$12,500.

The bank's management is not a foreclosed property, it is not a "deadweight" except for one small farm on which there may be a loss, the officers except to dispose of the other farms at a profit.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4
Call money	1/4	1/2	3/4

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Exchanges—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in the foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of foreign exchange rates compare with the last previous figures as follows:

STERLING

Demand—\$4.85 1/2
30 days—\$4.85 1/2
60 days—\$4.85 1/2
90 days—\$4.85 1/2
120 days—\$4.85 1/2
150 days—\$4.85 1/2
180 days—\$4.85 1/2
210 days—\$4.85 1/2
240 days—\$4.85 1/2
270 days—\$4.85 1/2

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE

Paris—\$1.48 1/2
London—\$1.48 1/2
Berlin—\$1.48 1/2
Brussels—\$1.48 1/2
Amsterdam—\$1.48 1/2
Antwerp—\$1.48 1/2
Lyon—\$1.48 1/2
Geneva—\$1.48 1/2
Zurich—\$1.48 1/2
Basel—\$1.48 1/2

MEXICAN EXCHANGE

Mexico—\$1.00
Guatemala—\$1.00
El Salvador—\$1.00
Honduras—\$1.00
Nicaragua—\$1.00
Costa Rica—\$1.00
Panama—\$1.00
Cuba—\$1.00
Haiti—\$1.00
Dominican Republic—\$1.00

INDIAN EXCHANGE

India—\$1.00
Ceylon—\$1.00
Sri Lanka—\$1.00
Malaya—\$1.00
Singapore—\$1.00
Borneo—\$1.00
Sumatra—\$1.00
Java—\$1.00
Sulawesi—\$1.00
Irian Jaya—\$1.00

AFRICAN EXCHANGE

Africa—\$1.00
North Africa—\$1.00
South Africa—\$1.00
East Africa—\$1.00
West Africa—\$1.00
Central Africa—\$1.00
Southern Africa—\$1.00
Northern Africa—\$1.00
Eastern Africa—\$1.00
Western Africa—\$1.00

ASIAN EXCHANGE

Asia—\$1.00
East Asia—\$1.00
South Asia—\$1.00
Southeast Asia—\$1.00
Central Asia—\$1.00
Northern Asia—\$1.00
Western Asia—\$1.00
Eastern Asia—\$1.00
Southern Asia—\$1.00
Northern Asia—\$1.00

OCEANIC EXCHANGE

Oceania—\$1.00
Australia—\$1.00
New Zealand—\$1.00
Fiji—\$1.00
Tonga—\$1.00
Samoa—\$1.00
Vanuatu—\$1.00
Solomon Islands—\$1.00
Papua New Guinea—\$1.00
Micronesia—\$1.00

ANTARCTIC EXCHANGE

Antarctica—\$1.00
South Pole—\$1.00
North Pole—\$1.00
Greenland—\$1.00
Iceland—\$1.00
Faroe Islands—\$1.00
Azores—\$1.00
Madeira—\$1.00
Canary Islands—\$1.00
Balearic Islands—\$1.00

As subscriptions have been received in excess of the amount of notes offered, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record

\$30,000,000

Marland Oil Company

SERIAL 5% GOLD NOTES

Dated June 15, 1927
Due \$7,500,000 annually June 15, 1929 to 1932, inclusive
Interest payable June 15 and December 15 in New York City

To be issued under Indenture dated June 15, 1927, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee

Notes in coupon form in denomination of \$1,000. Redeemable, at the option of the Company, but only as to the whole amount of any one or more maturities, on any interest date, upon sixty days' notice, at prices respectively, equivalent to such as would yield on the Notes a 4 1/2% annual net income return according to published bond tables to be specified in the Indenture.

E. W. Marland, Esq., President of the Company, has written us as follows regarding the business of the Company and this issue of Notes:

Marland Oil Company and its subsidiaries engage in all branches of the oil business including producing, refining, transporting and marketing. Its principal interests lie in Oklahoma, Texas and California. Since incorporation of the present company in 1920, approximately \$77,000,000 has been invested in the Company's business.

The proceeds of these notes, which will constitute the Company's only funded debt, will be used to liquidate bank loans, to provide additional working capital and for other corporate purposes. After the receipt and application of the proceeds of this issue, it is estimated that net current assets as of June 30, 1927, will amount to approximately \$40,000,000.

The growth of the Company's business and earnings during the past five years is indicated in the following table:

Years	Average net daily production	Average daily price per barrel	Gross income available for interest, capital expenditures and Federal income taxes	Interest, capital expenditures and Federal income taxes
1922	6,740	12.78	\$8,092,124	\$3,969,494
1923	18,480	12.78	7,644,000	5,961,000
1924	23,288	12.78	9,250,017	8,903,711
1925	33,588	12.78	12,624,730	12,624,730
1926	59,338	12.78	27,422,158	15,731,347
Three Months ended March 31, 1927	45,017	12.78	5,049,397	4,820,705

Owing to the prices currently prevailing for crude petroleum and its products, the gross income available for interest, capital expenditures and Federal income taxes in the second quarter of this year will be substantially reduced, being now estimated at \$3,000,000. Should the present prices continue to the end of the present year, it is estimated that gross income available for interest, capital expenditures and Federal income taxes for the entire year 1927 will amount to approximately \$5,000,000. It is estimated that interest, capital expenditures and Federal income taxes in the second quarter of this year will amount to approximately \$5,000,000, but it is impossible to estimate what charges will be for the last half of the year. The estimate of gross income for the entire year 1927 does not take into account whatever adjustments of inventory values may be necessary at the end of the year.

The Company has outstanding 2,317,059 shares of common stock of no par value, having an indicated market value, at current quotations, of over \$85,000,000.

THE ABOVE NOTES ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS STATED BELOW, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, PLUS ACCRUED INTEREST:

Notes due 1929 at 99.44% to yield 5.30%.
Notes due 1931 at 98.41% to yield 5.45%.
Notes due 1932 at 97.85% to yield 5.50%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, June 10, 1927, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications and also in any case to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Subscriptions for an equal amount of all maturities will receive priority consideration.

All subscriptions received are to be subject to the due authorization and issue of the Notes as planned, and to approval by counsel of the form and validity of the documents and proceedings.

The amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about June 28, 1927) will be stated in the notices of allotment. It is expected that the definitive Notes will be ready for delivery on the payment date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

New York, June 10, 1927.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fred A. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. S. A. R. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.
Mrs. R. E. Mayfield, Akron, O.

COMPLETION OF THE MOFFAT TUNNEL

The completion of the Moffat Tunnel in Colorado will place it on a par with the other great transcontinental lines. It will, first of all, create a new transcontinental route, for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, which has been in operation since 1904, and the Santa Fe on transcontinental freight.

Other Tunnels

The Moffat Tunnel will be the second largest in North America when the Great Northern's 7 1/2-mile Cascade Tunnel is completed. Other tunnels comparable with this in length and capacity are the Rogers Pass Tunnel in the Canadian Rockies (C. P. R.), five miles, and the Union Pacific's 4 1/2-mile tunnel on the Boston & Maine (N. E. & M.) line.

None of these tunnels in length with those through the Alps, where 12-mile tunnels pierce the mountains and electrically operated trains glide under the snow-clad peaks thousands of feet above.

Frequent reports that the Pennsylvania seeks to acquire the Chicago & Eastern Illinois are met by the denial by T. C. Powell, president of the latter, who said, "The C. & E. I. is not offering itself for sale to any one."

Such an attitude of part of the railroad does not, of course, preclude the possibility of a working control of its stock being obtained by the Pennsylvania, but it is so busily engaged in the recent merger situation that it is unlikely that it is planning any coup in the middle West at this time.

Rail Purchasing Power

Purchases of fuel, material and supplies by the railroads in 1926 totaled \$1,560,000,000, according to W. B. Esler, chairman of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, speaking before the purchases and stores division of the American Railway Association, indicating the purchasing power of the railroad industry. Fuel is the largest item in point of money expended, with \$473,000,000, followed by iron and steel.

New Trains

Scarcely a week passes that a new train is not announced by a railroad, denoting the desire to build up through passenger travel to replace that lost to the motor cars on short hauls. The Santa Fe has scheduled in the evening.



A train known as the Antelope between Kansas City and Fort Worth, carrying also Kansas City-Oklahoma City sleepers, running on a 15-hour schedule to Fort Worth. This compares with the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and is faster than the Rock Island, the other line between these points.

The Illinois Central is establishing the faster Cincinnati-New Orleans

line to compete with the Queen & Crescent and the Louisville & Nashville.

Faster Washington-New York Trains

Improved running time between New York and Washington, each way, has been made by the Baltimore & Annapolis, with the National Limited making the trip in 4 hours, 45 minutes between Jersey City and Washington, each way. Another train has a 4-hour, 50-minute schedule to Fort Worth. This compares with the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and is faster than the Rock Island, the other line between these points.

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The Illinois Central is establishing the faster Cincinnati-New

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 1¢ a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FRANCE, Victoria Park—Excellent accom-
modation will be found at "Victoria Park" well
appointed modern villa charmingly situated
on edge of St. Cloud forest; every convenience;
25 minutes' walk from Paris. Mme.
ANTOINETTE, 10 rue des Beaux Arts, Paris.
VILLA d'AVIGNON (S. & O.). Phone 52-82.

PARIS, FRANCE—Pension Marie, 25 rue
Washington; paying guests received; central
location; good table, home atmosphere,
quiet, good table, home atmosphere,
quiet, good table, home atmosphere.

ANTENNA, 12 Minutes Paris—Mme. Meyer,
8 rue Fontaine, receives paying guests; villa
facing park; garden; schooling facilities.

MADAME ALVINO, 22 Rue Paquet,
Paris (near Eiffel); paying guests; all
conforts. Phone 52-43.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FLORENCE, Italy—Small pension; com-
fortable; refined English home. Miss MUR-
HEAD, 11 Viale Mazzini.

FLORENCE, Italy—Small pension; com-
fortable; refined English home. Miss MUR-
HEAD, 11 Viale Mazzini.

POST VACANT

FLORENCE—Englishwoman living
Florence, Italy, wishes to take part
willing to help in house and take part
charge of two small boys; Christian Science
teaching preferred. Salary negotiable.
quinted to Mrs. GIFFORD, 15 Via
della Corte.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES organized
anywhere; highly efficient staff of interpre-
ters, shorthand reporters, press-writers, etc.
KTHOLM, 1, Tour de l'île, Genève (Swit-
zerland).

LINGERIE

PARIS—Mme. Suzanne, former profes-
sor of the Lycée, 8 rue de
Richelieu, makes beautiful linen, silk lingerie;
very reasonable prices (2-4 p.m.).

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—Mlle. Ducas, former profes-
sor of the Lycée, 8 rue de
Richelieu, makes beautiful linen, silk lingerie;
very reasonable prices (2-4 p.m.).

The Christian Science Monitor

IN FOR SALE IN
CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Vienna—Herman Goldschmidt, 1, Wollseile
11, and at new stands at the Hotel Bristol,
Grand Hotel and Kärntnerstrasse.

Brussels—W. H. Smith & Son, 78 Rue de
Marche aux Herbes; Librerie Kieseling &
Co., 46 and 48 rue Comenber.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Prague—J. Topic, Narodni tr. 11.

FRANCE
Antibes—Librerie du 2, Place de la
Victoire.

Beauville & Co.—Librerie Parisienne.
Biarritz—Librerie Quatre, 16 Rue Gambetta.
Cannes—The Lounge, 16 Rue des Bains.
Cannes—The Lounge, 16 Rue des Bains.
Cannes—The Lounge, 16 Rue des Bains.

PARIS—W. H. Smith & Son, 78 Rue de
Marche aux Herbes; Librerie Kieseling &
Co., 46 and 48 rue Comenber.

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Co., 46 and 48 rue Comenber.

Denmark

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT

SV. ENGAARD PEDERSEN
Rt. Mortensenvej 12 Roskilde

Vitamin-Food and Fishmeal
For Feasting of Swin

R. THOLSTRUP
Thugard, Roskilde

France

CANNES-FRENCH RIVIERA

GRILL-ROOM
"Chez Nous" "At Home"

Also Teas and Ices
4, rue du Marché Poche, Cannes

GERARDMER

GRAND HOTEL DU LAC
Splendid Park on Lakeside

Modern Comforts
Noted Center for Excursions

G. V. HUGENIN, Managing Director
Also at Cannes, HOTEL AUGUSTA

JUAN-LES-PINS-ALPES

MARITIMES

FLOWERS & FRUITS
Flowers Despatched to All Countries

Baskets from frs. 25- of assorted flowers
MAISON CONSTANTIN (Opp. Station)

MODES

Hats Made on Clients Hats
MADAME OLGA

Villa des Pins (near Casino opposite
La Tour) 10, rue de la Paix

BOOK LOUNGE AND

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
BOULEVARD DU LITTORAL

(Near Casino)

NICE

HOMANIANEC

FOR SALE
APARTMENTS IN CENTER

Buildings in outlying districts from
65,000 frs. and up. Also land and
villas in beautiful positions.

2 Boulevard Victor Hugo, Nice

PENSION MASSENET

Good English Home
All modern comforts

Reasonable terms
21 BLD. ZKAREWITZ, NICE

THE ROLLY-POLLY

TEAS & LIGHT MEALS
English and American Specialties

19, RUE ALPHONSE KARR

PARIS

Tao

Robes & Manteaux
Lingerie

Tel. Louvre 24-88
32, Avenue de l'Opéra

PARIS, France.

Pauline Georges

Paris, France
Modes

14 rue Duphot, Tel. Gutenberg 41-97

9, rue Mollière (Opéra)

MODEL GOWNS, COATS
Always has on hand a good sized stock

of ready-made Model gowns. Costs,
hats, lingerie, immediate deliveries
to transients. English spoken. Phone
Central 65-55.

The MAISON RUFFIE
11, Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

France

PARIS

Gown Remodelling
Our Specialty

LUCILLE & SUSAN
28 Place Saint-Georges, 90

Bring your last year's frocks and have
them refashioned from our original
models. Moderate prices.

WE CALL
We have your materials cleaned

and pressed. Telephone: Trudaine 75-54
Tel. Gutenberg 74-80; 80, rue de la Vierge (VIII)

Germany

BERLIN

Costumes, Cloaks, Dresses
From plainest to most elegant style

Fresh novelties daily
ALBERT CHRISTENSEN

BERLIN, S. W. 68
Kochstr. 16-17, Ecke Friedrichstrasse

Tel. Amt Döcker 1157

RICHARD KUHN SHOE STORES

Schönhauser Allee
114 am Ringbahnhof

Finest Qualities
Moderate Prices Ever Fresh Novelties

HEDWIG IKKER

Chocolates—Pralines
Berlin-Charlottenburg

Dahlmannstr. 7

HUGO WALTER

Makers of specialty tasty assorted chocolates.
Berlin-Tempelhof, Berlinstr. 75

Tel. Südring 602
An excellent selection of delightful fresh made
products in the shop.

Holland

THE HAGUE

MRS. ROSE-KLOPPERT gives private
and club lessons; quick and easy method to
learn and use costume patterns to
design and cut any costume; patterns for
measure; patterns for sale; also address
two adjoining furnished rooms to let with-
out board. Apply

EDISON STR. 148.

J. W. de HAAN & CO.
Commission-Agents

We gladly accept orders of The Christian
Science Monitor our best service.
The Hague, Hoogstraat 2

MRS. & MR. KRUYT BOUY
have pleasure to offer their service
to buy Dutch curiosities, paintings,
antiques, etc. Information gladly
given. Please note our address.
Ipsland 152, The Hague

Italy

FLORENCE

Old England Stores
Grocery, Sports Goods,
Dry Goods, Hosiery

Tel. 193 6 Via Vecchiotti

FABIO INNOCENTI

MEN'S TAILOR
Specialty in Tailor Made Suits and Coats

For Women, Kidney, materials. Telephone
37-10, 5 Via Bonifazi.

HAIRDRESSER

LUIGI DEL SETTE
Ladies' Haircutting & Specialty
Shampooing, Waxing

1 Via Tondinelli

FIRM OF L. TACCHI

SUCC. BROUERS BORRI
Florentine Leather Goods of Finest Quality.
Hand Carved Florentine Frames
Hand Painted Boxes in Antique Style
& Via Proconsolo.

L. GALLI

Venetian Shawls, Hand Embroidered
Shawls, Roman Blankets and Scarves.
Real Tortoise Shell NUOVA

11 Via DELLA VIGNA NUOVA

CARLO PIERI & CO.

TEA ROOM
Pastries, Confectionery
Specialty of Fine Cakes

11 Via TONABONI

France

WIMEREUX-PAS-DE-CALAIS

VILLA "LA MARMAILLE"
RUE DES ANGLAIS

Family Pension Near the Sea
Modern Comforts
Very reasonable prices

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

H. Blombergs Järnaffär
(Formerly Leon Anderssons Eft.)

Biblioteksgatan 1
STOCKHOLM

HARDWARE and CUTLERY
ESKILSTUNA WARE

a Specialty. Copper Articles

Switzerland

BASEL

OFFICE FOR RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER ROLLING
Patented process. Repairs of all kinds.
Maker of Rubber Goods

OTTO WEBER
Klosterberg No. 8, Basel, Switzerland

BERNE

"MERCURE"

the
HIGH CLASS
GROCERY STORE

will be glad to have the
opportunity to serve you.

PAPRITZ LAUNDRY

MARZILI
Tel. Chr. 46-62 Weiergasse 11

Meyer-Müller

Company Ltd.
BERNE ZÜRICH

The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

Banque Populaire

SUISSE, BERNE
Every description of Banking
and Exchange business transacted.

SPECIALITY OF GRUYERE

FINE CHEESE AND SWISS RACON
BUTTER CREAM

MADAME PASSY
Rue de Rive 28

GENEVA

HOTEL PENSION MIRABEAU
& BRITISH
24 Rue de la Croix d'Or

4 Rue de la Philosophie
FIRST-CLASS HOSTESS
Hot & cold running water, lift.

A. NANTERME, Proprietor

MAISON DE HAUTE COUTURE

PARISIENNE
O'DONNELL-GARNIER
12 Rue de la Croix d'Or

Our aim is: Quality—Service
English Spoken. Tel. Stand 49-88

COSY CORNER

Facing Place Longemalle
TEA LUNCH DINNER
CONCERT

Afternoon and Evening

HOTEL PENSION BRISTOL

Well Recommended
Near Lake and Station

Pension Rates from Frs. 12

CHEERFUL

COMFORTABLE HOME
For quiet people.

THE MISSES LONG
6 Rue Saint-Victor 6 (Tramway)

OLD ENGRAVINGS
Permanent exhibition. Stamps for
collections. Apply for catalogue.

M. MURSET
PLACE DU MOLARD 4

INTERLAKEN

When visiting the Bernese Oberland
(Switzerland) ASK FOR

Switzerland

MONTREUX

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
Furnished Villa, 9 rooms; very com-
fortable, sunny situation; nice gar-
den; beautiful views of lake and
Alps; central location, not too near
lake. From July 1st until September
15th. Price for this period, 2000 frs.
Swiss.

Mme. REVILLON, Mon Souhait
MONTREUX, SUISSE
The same villa can be let unfurnished
or sold from October 1st, 1927

NEUCHÂTEL

For a Motor Car, a Taxi,
apply to

PATTHEY in NEUCHÂTEL
Agencies: CHRYSLER & PEUGEOT
ZIMMERMAN, S. A.

HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES

Deliveries to all parts.
Rue des Epaveux

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870

Bahnhofstrasse—Limmattal
TEA-ROOM

Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer Biscuits

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL

Pension Fortuna
ZÜRICH, Muhlebachstr. 55

Opposite Christian Science church.
Quiet situation, near the lake.
Moderate rates, delicious home cooking.
A stay for a day, a home for a year.

H. MÖCKLIN, Prop.

Australia

MELBOURNE

BALL & WELCH

HOUSEHOLD & GENERAL DRAPERS &
FURNISHERS

180-192
FLINDERS ST.
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Before You Fence

Look at the many advan-
tages Chuck Metal Gates
offer you. Our
Fence Fencing Booklet will
be sent post free on re-
quest. Send us your name
and address.

24 Barkly

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

SUMMER PROPERTY

WINNIPESAUKEE LAKE

An Attractive Selection of
ESTATES AND CAMPS

H. STEWART BOSSON
MEREDITH NECK, New Hampshire
Catalogue on Request

TO LET—FURNISHED

RAN. PLANTICHO, Cornelia Hotel, Cornelia, Me. All O'Connell St., Downtown—2, 3 and 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; \$25 to \$35 per month or weekly rates.

AGENTS WANTED

MANAGERS AND AGENTS WANTED
To Sell Direct to Individuals
By established manufacturer making line of
Ladies' Children's, Rubber, Kimono, Latest styles, wide
range of prices. Liberal commission. IN-
SPERATION PARSON CO., 241 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER of children's clothing
and made garments. Local representative
desired. Excellent opportunity for woman with
large experience. Profitable position. Write for details. CONNELL GARD-
NER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REPRESENTATIVE to sell exclusive
line of lingerie and sportswear on com-
mission basis direct to consumer; willing-
ness to work steadily more essential than
selling experience; splendid opportunity
for those who can qualify. Dept. 150,
WYANT WAX CO., New York City.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry
and leather novelties and require indi-
vidual women sales representatives, full
or part time, in all communities; prices
of goods within the reach of all; com-
missions unusually liberal; no expense in-
curred; no salary; no experience necessary.
BROOKING HILL, 130 West 42nd St.,
New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANUFACTURER—Wanted exclusive
rights in Pacific Northwest on article or line
of goods with proven quality and value; ex-
change Class A references. Address Box
350 Siskin Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

SITUATION wanted by young man in re-
sult of hotel work, has 9 years' experience
all branches; will go anywhere. Box 179,
The Christian Science Monitor, 235 Market St.,
San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUTLER and Millinery open for
position in department store or specialty shop
capable of taking full charge of department;
best of references furnished as to ability and
experience. Box 636, The Christian Science
Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG LADY desires position in refined
family; 19 years of experience in lady's com-
pany; excellent references; traveling if nec-
essary. Box 3, 303 N. St., Boston, Mass.

EXPORTERS AND SHOPPERS

PARIS, FRANCE—Let us help you make
purchases at lowest prices. Tel. 246-77-11.
C. G. R. 210 St. de la Chapelle, Paris.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—General merchandise store, good
location, excellent stock; \$200,000. Stock
Box C, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear
in this edition of The Christian Science Monitor.
Minimum space three lines, minimum order
four lines. (An advertisement measuring three
lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Studio House—Bungalow

or Site for Building

At "DILLWOOD," the former W. K. Vander-
bilt estate on the Great South Bay, may be
your for a Small Home. Payment \$100 per
month. Tel. 246-77-11. C. G. R. 210 St. de la
Chapelle, Paris.

VANDERBILT SUMMER COLONY

OKLAHOMA, LONG ISLAND

See page 10.

FOR SALE AT RIGHT PRICE

ON EASY TERMS

North Shore, L. I. \$1.50 million from New York
—Large house, small cottage, bath and garage;
ideally situated for a small home. Payment \$100
per month. Tel. 246-77-11. C. G. R. 210 St. de la
Chapelle, Paris.

FOR SALE

LOG CABIN, delightful situated on large
lot in the pine woods, wonderful ocean view,
two miles from Southport Harbor, Maine. Large
living room, kitchen, bath, and garage, running
water, electric light, porch, completely fur-
nished for housekeeping. Call for details. Home
at a bargain; only \$2000 for early ac-
ceptance. M. R. H. M., 2522 Gen. Taylor
St., New Orleans, La.

OWN A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. Fine old

8-room cottage, 22 miles from Boston,
\$3500. Acre of land. Terms.

G. L. THOMPSON, Dighton, Mass.

FOR SALE

Owner leaving state will sacrifice a 7-room
house, all modern conveniences, two-car gar-
age; 1/4 acre of land near beach and school;
15 minutes to Boston. 236 Beach St., West-
ton, Mass.

NATICK, N. Y.—Stucco residence, 8

rooms, bath, city water, gas, commuting
or bus to N. Y. for school. Living room,
kitchen, nearly one acre ground. 12

FOR SALE. Crestwood, Westchester—Morch

Dutch Colonial, 7 rooms, sun porch,
garage; restricted. 215 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Fitchburg 154-15.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAFE ODD COTTAGE to let, cham-
bers for four, inside toilet, bath, view;
three days. F. A. PHILLIPS, 154
Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

FOR RENT—Nine-room cottage with
bathhouse, South Westport, Mass., on the
ocean with inlet in the rear, 11 miles
east of Newport, for July and August.
For terms address 608 North Colony St.,
Merriden, Conn.

YORK BEACH, MAINE—Two cottages
for rent for season, July 1st to Labor
Day. \$200 and \$300 per week. View;
5 minutes to beach; each cottage has 4
bedrooms, electricity, comfortably fur-
nished. Address J. L. ADAMS, P. O. Box
A, York Beach, Me.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

CAPE COD

FOR RENT—Fifty furnished, \$500 for sea-
son; 4 bedrooms (double beds), living room,
kitchen, bath, garage, shower bath; one
mile to beach. A. C. BURGER, North Pal-
mouth, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

SUMMER residential estate, 60 miles from
Boston, good roads; fine location. For in-
formation, write F. W. BLOOD, Grafton,
N. H.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—For real estate and in-
surance broker; good space or part of office;
Fifth Avenue Grand Central Station. Box 644,
The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison
Ave., New York City.

Local Classified Advertisements

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

NOW AVAILABLE

SUMMER RATES!!!

Delightful one and two-room apart-
ments, furnished or unfurnished, transient
or permanent, are now available in the
Hotel Kenmore—one of Boston's newest
and finest hotels.

The home comfort of a sunny living-room
with a large fireplace, a fully proportioned
bedroom, the luxury of an all-tiled bath,
complete with tub and shower, and the
convenience of the unique coffee room,
and the magnificent Empire Dining Room,
only five minutes from the heart of down-
town Boston—the subway station at your
doorway—and ample private parking for
your car.

\$100 to \$200 per Month

Phone Ken. 2770

ALBERT B. CALDWELL

Lessee

HOTEL

KENMORE

Commonwealth Ave., at Kenmore Square

Hotel Braemore Hotel Wadsworth

EXCEPTIONAL LIST

OF SUMMER RENTALS

In all parts of Town. Also furnished
Roof Garden apartments and Country
and Sea Shore places.

MRS. WILBUR LYON

500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0555

FOR RENT near the Lynn Shore

Drive, private home, 2 1/2 miles from
Lynn, Mass. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
modern conveniences, fine location near beach.
Call Jackson 102-B, or Box J-228, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, Boston.

OWNER called away for 3 months will be
home, 7 rooms, comfortably furnished in quiet
section of Brookline for moderate rent; Chris-
tian Scientist preferred; references exchanged.
Box R-254, The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

APARTMENT to let, 5 rooms, July and Au-
gust; rent reasonable; Marlboro St. near Mass.
Box J-228, The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—For rent, summer
season, modern apartment, well furnished, 7
rooms, 2 bathrooms, near beach and pier.
MRS. M. J. EVENSON, 122 S. Rhode Island Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY, 264 West 92d St.—
Planned, artistic 2-room apartment (kitchen,
bath, and living room); situated in quiet
section. June-October; rent \$200. Call
106 East 74th St., Room 202, MORTON.

NEW YORK CITY, 164 East 81st—Two
rooms, bath; near Christian Science Monitor;
also unusual 6-room duplex apartment.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 43rd—STUDIO.
Attractive, bright, modern; 1 room, bath,
kitchen, refrigerator, sink, stove, etc.; \$200
monthly. Apartment 702, Madison 208.

NEW YORK CITY, 24 West 40th—Attractive
apartment; whole floor, 4 rooms or single;
bath, kitchen, refrigerator, sink, stove, etc.;
\$200 monthly. Call 200, Apt. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cool house for
summer in Georgetown; living, dining and
breakfast rooms; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths,
central air conditioning, D. D. 1200
Connecticut Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, Mass.—Attractive furnished house
with 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central air,
with restful outlook; homelike atmosphere for bet-
ter class family. Call 200, Apt. 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 199 De Kalb Ave.—
Large and small rooms, newly decorated, pri-
vate house, modern conveniences; short walk-
ing distance to city center. Call 200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 602 West 190th St.,
Apt. 40—Clean sunny room suitable for
business women or business couple in pri-
vate home; modern conveniences; short walk-
ing distance to city center. Call 200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Attractive
room, lavatory, twin beds; very reason-
able; close to city center; short walk to
city center. Call 200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 128 West 85th—Large,
bright unfurnished room; modern conveni-
ences; short walk to city center. Call 200,
Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 647 West 128th (Near
Columbia College)—Large quiet airy room,
suitable two, reasonable; no other roomers;
kitchen privileges; elevator, phone. Call 200,
Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY—Charming study-bed-
room tastefully furnished, clean, bath,
telephone; private entrance; for \$2; 111; call
200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive—
Lovely home to share by business women,
4 rooms attractively furnished, supt. or ex-
clusive. Call 200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY—Woman will share her
home, beautiful section Fordham, opposite
Park near Church; \$4.50. Telephone 506-
200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, University Ave., near
Fordham Road—Quiet large and small fur-
nished rooms; quiet family. Telephone Ray-
mond 6021.

NEW YORK CITY, West 16th, Near Green-
wich Village—Attractive room; modern apart-
ment; modern rates. Phone Chelsea 4528,
Apt. 5-A.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West—
Attractive, well-furnished room; modern
conveniences; short walk to city center.
Kitchen privileges. Apt. 6-W. Trafalgar 6587.

N. Y. C., 501 St.—Desirable room in at-
tractive apartment; exceptional opportunity.
Telephone for apartment service. Call 200,
Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 112th, Apt. 19—
Suite for rent; attractive room; for transients,
1.00-\$1.50. Cathedral 6780.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 Central Park West,
Apt. 81—Attractively furnished, fully equip-
ped; view park. Riverside 0015.

NEW YORK CITY, 697 West End—Large or
small room; fully furnished; view park. Riverside 0015.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 48th St., Apt. 1—
B-Outside room; private; business girl;
near or student. GLENWOOD 6015.

NEW YORK CITY, 401 West 136th St.,
Apt. 12—Attractive double front room, also
single front room. Call 200, Apt. 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th, Apt. 51—
Two clean, light rooms, \$7 and \$10;
breakfast privilege; elevator.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 118th St., Apt. 51—
Attractive, bright, clean apartment; view;
before 1 and after 7.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Lehigh, 1119
Walnut Street—2 1/2 room apartment; centrally
located; rates \$1.50 to \$2.00. Call 200, Apt. 5.

THE EVELYN LODGE

20 Min. Sail Across Bay, Sc. Fare.
Charming family house of high standard.
20 lovely, cool rooms, parlors, porches,
718 Central Ave., St. George, S. I., N. Y. City.
Tel. St. George 375 or 364.

ROOMS WANTED

KEEPING ROOM, Box F-3, The Christian Science
Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HAVE you renewed your subscrip-

tion to the Monitor? Prompt
renewal insures your receiving every
issue, and is a courtesy greatly ap-
preciated by The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples

BROOKLINE, MASS.

A home with surroundings quiet and har-
monious where guests may have experienced
are if needed, or come for rest and study.
(Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter
for past nine years. State Maternity
License, 12 Mass. Terrace. Tel. Asp. 6419
or Box 1090.)

Winkway Hall

BABYLON, N. Y.
Home open throughout the year for
study and rest; experienced care if
needed; illustrated booklet sent on re-
quest. Tel. Babylon 111.

PATING GUESTS

FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.
Home of refinement offered those desiring
a quiet, comfortable, and restful stay.
Table guests, 55 minutes to New York City.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surround-
ings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

SUMMER BOARD

COAQUANNOK

NEW LONDON, N. H.
An Exclusive Summer Home on the Shore of
Fishing Lake, Capacity 25 people. All
tude 1200 feet. Large main house, sandy beach,
tennis, golf, swimming, rowing, etc. Ex-
cellent table. Booklet. Address Miss EVELYN
JENKINS, Andover, Mass., until June 1.

DOUGLAS ISLAND, a quiet
home-like place; good food, comfortable
bath; swimming, tennis, golf, etc. For
June; references given on application. Mrs.
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DAILY FEATURES

World Press

STUDYING ABROAD
New York Evening Post: The medieval student who wandered from university to university, regardless of political boundaries, or who went deliberately from one to another because of his desire to attend the lectures of some famous scholar is having a modern counterpart in the student who spends some time in a foreign institution without aiming, as Americans who used to flock to Germany in large numbers aimed, at a doctor's degree. The tide of this educational movement has been from this country to Europe rather than in the reverse direction. An older world had more to offer than a newer. Recently, however, students have been coming from Europe here. Funds of considerable size have been established to make this experience possible. . . . Fortunately is the student who has the opportunity provided by any one of these international arrangements.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL:
An exchange says that about 100 new movies are added to the English language yearly. Evidently traffic is becoming more and more congested.

CANBERRA

Los Angeles Times: A remarkable fact regarding Canberra, the new capital city of Australia, is that no land can be purchased or sold within the city's limits, but only rented from the Government, and for a limited period, at that; and that, furthermore, this land rent is to be made to apply on the cost of the new public buildings as well as a public service. The Government may render to its citizens who reside there. A writer in the New York Herald takes this news to mean that Henry George's proclamation, "The earth in the birthright of all mankind," is at last going to be put into practical operation. Perhaps, but we hadn't heard that Australia is planning to abolish all sales taxes on land, which was the main point of George's whole argument.

Arkansas Gazette: Oporto sporting paper is organizing a tournament for the pingpong championship of Portugal. Why not add mumble-peg, hopscotch, tiddewinks and jackstones and make a pentathlon out of it?

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is new in typewriters?—Editorial.
2. Has near-beer taken the place of beer?—National Prohibition Survey.
3. Why is there beauty in shadows?—Our Little Studio.
4. Are youth's opportunities as great today as 10 and 20 years ago?—Sayings.
5. When were the Black Hills explored?—Young Folks Page.
6. How can practically be combined with flood control?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They're Saying

WILLIAM GREEN: "The American worker has learned that the less waste there is, the higher wages will be."

WILLIAM G. MCADOO: "The attack on the Eighteenth Amendment is but a part of a great movement which menaces all that is most American in our institutions."

FRANK AYDELOTTE: "Perhaps there is no teaching equal in value to good conversation."

OWEN D. YOUNG: "The world does not owe men a living; but business, if it is to fulfill its ideals, owes men an opportunity to earn a living."

A Thought for Today

INNOCENCE is like polished armor; it adorns and defends.
—South

In the Lighter Vein

Not Lost
Kind Lady: "Officer, this little boy doesn't seem to know where he lives."
Boy: "Yes, I do, but I don't know the way."

—London Opinion
The Professor: "I unearthed some of George III's coins at the back of your old brickyard."
Rustic: "O! wonder 'ow 'a came to drop 'em just there!"

ITS SUPPORT
Teacher: "Can you tell me of what use is the tailow of the candle?"
Pupil: "To hold up the string."

POSSIBLY DOUGHNUTS
Mr. Nuwed: "What are these, dear Mrs. Nuwed?"
Mrs. Nuwed: "Blancets, but they don't seem to taste right, somehow. I fried them for a long time, too."

ANTIQUATED
He: "Teach me the Charleston!"
She: "If I can remember it. Let's see—it was one of those quaint old dances they were doing last summer, wasn't it?"
—Virginia Reel

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Mr. McAdoo as a Leader

THE speech of William G. McAdoo at Greenville, Tenn., was not the shrewd and restrained utterance of a man seeking a presidential nomination at the hands of a political party in which antiprohibition sentiment is rampant. Rather was it the call to action of a leader prepared to sacrifice personal political preferment for the advancement of a cause to which he has pledged his fealty. There is danger not only within the ranks of the party to which Mr. McAdoo belongs, but among a very influential group in the Republican Party as well, that mere lip service will be given to the cause of prohibition, and that the platform utterances upon the subject will be drawn in the hope of securing the votes alike of the Anti-Saloon League and the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Mr. McAdoo will have no part in such a policy of evasion and dishonesty. He says, in phrases that carry conviction:

The attack on the Eighteenth Amendment is but a part of a great movement which menaces all that is most American in our institutions. It is the fighting front of a conflict that is deeper than the liquor question. The conflict is, shall the Constitution be nullified or shall it be enforced?

No man going into a political convention, or appearing before the electorate of the whole nation as a candidate with that utterance freshly on his lips can be regarded as other than the devoted champion of a great political issue. Such oratory is not politics, but inspired advocacy. Nor is the effect of this utterance lessened by his further defiance of the liquor interests in these words:

The liquor interests naturally resisted and their resistance has grown to the point where they have succeeded in inducing certain states to nullify the Constitution and now are pressing forward to gain control of the Federal Government itself in order to paralyze prohibition enforcement.

There is great need for leadership of this courageous and outspoken type in the United States today. The overwhelming majority of the people of this country believe in prohibition, and demand its enforcement. But enforcement has become so entangled in a maze of politics that the minimum of results are obtained at the maximum of expense. Even at that the prohibition law has been of incalculable benefit to the industry and prosperity of the United States. This fact is being shown day by day in the thoroughly judicial survey of the economic effects of prohibition made by Professor Feldman, of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance at Dartmouth, being published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Calm, searching, unprejudiced, even unenthusiastic, these articles set forth the truth regarding the benefits prohibition has conferred upon the American people. At its worst, to quote the phrase of Professor Fisher of Yale, it has been a tremendous boon, but it is time that acceptance of the worst should be ended. It is time that progress should be made in the honest enforcement of the law.

As other public men than Mr. McAdoo come to the viewpoint which he so boldly presents, they will find people rallying to them as always the public rallies to the courageous leader. The very fact that the bitter dissension in the Democratic Party at its last national convention leads many to believe that Mr. McAdoo as a candidate would be heavily handicapped, and many others to believe still further that any nomination by his badly disorganized party is futile, gives to his advocacy of this issue added importance. He is in a position to speak without fear of the leaders of his party in the great cities where wet sentiment is dominant. One paragraph of his speech seems possibly to refer to himself.

The most unfortunate aspect of the absence of courageous political leadership is perhaps its effect on public opinion. It lowers and cheapens the tone of public discussion. The people become so accustomed to evasive and platitudinous utterances that a frank and outspoken discussion of political realities becomes a novelty. Many people are at a loss to understand it. Accordingly, they are reluctant to regard at its face value a straightforward discussion of a public question and insist on seeing some dark and tortuous private purpose behind it. They are so unaccustomed to having real political issues frankly discussed that when a public man speaks out boldly and candidly and calls a spade a spade, it is at once likely to be charged that he has ulterior motives connected with his own personal advancement.

All collateral circumstances point to the gross injustice of charging to Mr. McAdoo what he refers to as "ulterior motives connected with his own personal advancement." Instead of this he has burned his bridges. He has put himself to the front as the leading advocate in his own party of an issue upon which that party is radically divided. Its most powerful leaders have been made by this utterance his most influential foes. As a result he must be looked upon as one speaking for that widespread sentiment in both parties which demands respect and obedience to the Constitution, and liberal compliance with and enforcement of the Volstead Act.

A Summary of the Debts

TREASURY statements, whether of the United States or of foreign countries, are seldom popular reading, nor do they get very wide circulation. This is peculiarly unfortunate in so far as it applies to a report just issued by the United States Treasury, entitled "Combined Annual Reports of the World War and Foreign Debt Commission." The document, which is in fact a book of some 700 pages, is of value to statisticians and economists because of its thorough and accurate statement of the interrelated war debts, and of the measures taken for their funding and collection.

Perhaps its most interesting feature is its demonstration that the United States has remitted almost \$16,000,000,000 in interest and principal obligations of its foreign debtors. This amounts to almost \$5,000,000,000 more than the total actual face value of the debts themselves today. The interest is computed at 5 per cent although many of the notes given when the debts were contracted bore an interest rate of 6 per cent.

It is asserted, on behalf of the Treasury, that

this report is not intended as an answer to any of the contentions raised by foreign governments concerning the payment of their debts. However, if not intended to be controversial in character, it nevertheless furnishes ample material for those who desire to discuss, and especially to defend, the attitude of the United States Government. For example, one section is given over to the study of the military and naval expenditures made by debtor nations, and the relative burden laid upon them by military programs and by the payment of their obligation to the United States. It appears that Italy pays the United States only 3.8 per cent of what it is spending on armaments. France pays 11.2 per cent, Belgium 13.2 per cent, and Great Britain 28 per cent. The showing is interesting although it will be easy to attach too much importance to it. The unhappy state of fear which dominates so many European governments naturally leads to expenditures for defensive purposes which seem to be out of all proportion to the appropriations made for wiping off the burdensome debts.

The report will be of immense importance to those concerned in the discussion of the problem of debt revision. Foreign governments will, of course, declare that it is an ex parte statement, but it will be interesting to see whether any of the figures thus formally presented can be materially shaken as the result of foreign criticism.

Mexico and Its Railroads

IT UNQUESTIONABLY is true that railroad development in any country is a sign of economic progress, and that increased transportation facilities tend to that more intimate association between the people of the land which finds its expression in a fuller realization of respective requirements in a number of directions. Where such facilities are not present to a satisfactory extent, it will often be found that law and order are not always so easily maintained, and that chaotic conditions are permitted to exist because the authorities are unable to assert themselves as fully as ought to be the case.

Because Mexico by degrees has been introducing railroad transportation through regions the previous inaccessibility of which has worked great handicaps to both political and cultural and economic development, it is occasion for congratulation that to the already existing systems there has just been added a link which by its very nature ought to prove of great benefit to that country. The fact that the territory traversed has in times past been the scene of revolutionary activity caused interruption in construction for a period of more than twenty years. Now that the Sud Pacifico de Mexico makes it possible to have direct rail connection between San Francisco and Mexico City, connecting up the United States with the fertile west coast of the southern republic, it may be considered as assured that this particular part of Mexico will receive the full advantages of what the new railroad will bring with it.

While it is true that the road is owned by the Southern Pacific Railway, this should make no difference as to its usefulness in serving the Mexican nation. Perhaps it might never have been realized but for the vision of E. H. Harriman and Epes Randolph, who in 1904 had placed before them preliminary reports on the resources of the territory and who secured the necessary concession before the anti-Diaz revolution set in. The region is not only highly fertile, but is said to be rich in mineral deposits, including precious metals.

Historically considered, it is interesting to know that the line follows in general the ancient "King's Highway," Camina Real, which was in its day the main route from Mexico City as far as San Francisco and which was built to facilitate communication with all parts of Spanish North America. Extending the full length of the states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit, the line connects with the Mexican National Railway at Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco. The distance from Nogales, on the international border, to Mexico City is about 1500 miles and all of the road, except the last 400 miles, is part of the Southern Pacific system.

Mexico having entered upon a period of political stability which stands reflected in the greater harmony now prevailing between the scattered parts of the country, may it not be said that every mile of new railroad construction plays some part in the preservation of that peace without which no country can attain to the position where that which is best within the nation can find its most worth-while expression? The fact that the United States and Mexico are to speak, are working in co-operation in this instance should prove a sufficient warrant that the Sud Pacifico de Mexico will fulfill the mission that the very name of the railroad portends as part of its promise.

Alcohol and the French Nation

THE fight against alcohol in France has never really gathered much momentum at any time. While there are a great many organizations which have pledged themselves to combat the drink evil no appreciable headway has as yet been made by them. Wine and aperitifs are probably flourishing today in France as they never have. Since the war apparently only one serious warning has been given and that was in 1917 when fifty-five syndicates representing the large mining and metal industries appealed to the Government on the ground that the drink evil was becoming a menace to their production. A Radical Congress of course went on record last year against alcoholic abuses, saying fresh legislation was needed to abolish the growing menace of substitutes for absinthe. But the question was left there.

The true nature of the situation of the drink evil in France was comprehensively revealed in a recent article in the Progrès Civique (Paris) by Ferdinand Buisson, France's distinguished and noted educator, who with Jules Ferry has done as much as anyone to propagate education among the people of France and establish a strong lay school system. He asserts that powerful moneyed interests are using extensive but

questionable advertising and other methods to push their alcoholic wares, and are lulling the people into a false sense of security so that they will believe there is no longer any danger to fear from alcohol in France. Then it is expected that even those who are combating the evil will cease their efforts.

M. Buisson begins the article by calling attention to the manifesto issued by l'Union des Françaises contre l'Alcool (Union of French Women Against Alcohol), at the time heavy taxation was being voted by the French Parliament. The manifesto of this organization which has been active for some time called attention to the serious problem that has been on France's hands for years: the privilege of the "bouilleurs de cru" or alcohol distillers.

The argument in favor of this so-called "privilege" has strangely been that of "social peace." Moreover M. Buisson declares that it is characterized as not only a privilege but a sacred right; the right to do what one pleases with the crop of one's fruit trees. Abrogate this natural right, say the friends of alcohol, and you will cause a revolution in the country districts.

M. Buisson does not believe, as has been declared from time to time these past years, that alcoholism is on the decrease in France, and hence brands as false the statements constantly being made to the effect that danger from this source has abated or even disappeared. In support of this he submits official figures from the Ministry of Finance, showing an increase in the consumption of alcohol from 831,100 hectoliters of 100 per cent alcohol in 1919 to 1,014,392 in 1925.

The alcohol used for distilled beverages is of the most injurious sort, M. Buisson avers, and manufacturers employ the most audacious methods of advertising their goods, the so-called absinthe substitutes (pure absinthe was prohibited by the Government Feb. 12, 1915) being an increasing menace for the country.

Without intending to be unduly pessimistic, it should do no harm to recall finally that Professor Labbé of the Academy of Medicine declared in May, last year, that the alcoholic danger was in France now as "formidable" as in 1913, a year in which the French people consumed 1,675,000 hectoliters (44,253,000 gallons) of pure alcohol.

Electricity on New England Farms

TWENTY-FIVE years ago it was generally thought that electricity might become an important factor in industrial development but there were comparatively few persons who visioned even a considerable part of the tremendous advance that has been made in the last quarter of a century.

Perhaps there is no more significant movement at the present time than that which proposes to take electricity throughout the rural areas of the northern New England states, not especially for the purpose of affording a system of lighting, but in the hope and expectation of developing a general use of electrical equipment on the farms.

To this end a survey under auspices of federal and state agents is in progress in New Hampshire, and the results thus far obtained indicate that, if electricity can be taken into the rural districts and sold at a moderate rate, electrical equipment will come into general use.

An important element in the development of this movement has been the University of New Hampshire which has been active in promoting the interests of the farmers of the State. Its demonstrations have gone far toward removing deep-seated prejudices against "new fangled things" and proving the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the results of well-tested experiments.

Especially will the farm women benefit from the use of electrical equipment. To them it will mean emancipation from all the drudgery so closely associated with early New England farm life. It will place them on a plane with the women of the urban districts and give them the opportunity to cultivate and enjoy many of the refinements to which they long have aspired.

In Maine a movement under way is designed to assure its rural areas of electrical service and with its tremendous potential hydroelectric power, said to be sufficient not only to provide the entire State with all it ever will need, but also to serve other large New England districts, Maine may yet become the golden key that will release to New England agriculturists a flow of prosperity such as they have never before known.

Editorial Notes

Aviation news is certainly coming into its own just now. Hence the announcement by Giuseppe M. Bellanca, designer of the airplane which Clarence Chamberlin piloted from New York to Germany, that a fleet of multimotored airplanes, operating regularly on a commercial basis between the United States and Europe, is the next move in transatlantic air travel, is certain to arouse great interest. How the descriptions of the "dreamers" of years ago tally with such specifications as these: forty passengers, 120 miles an hour, room to walk around, comfortable chairs and berths, passengers boarding the airships at the river front just as they board ship now, and so on. Doesn't it all give one a thrill? And what a note of confidence there is in this: "As far as I am concerned, the flight was over as soon as the airship got into the air. I knew the airplane. The result was known to me the minute the airplane was on its way."

"Birds are nesting in the broken cannon's silent mouth." Europe today is grateful for the blessings of peace. According to Sir Arthur Salter, director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, however, while the population of Europe in 1925 as compared with 1913 has increased by 1 per cent, and its production of foodstuffs and raw material by 4 or 5 per cent, the trade of Europe has gone down by 10 per cent. This, he says, was the "central fact" which confronted the International Economic Conference in Geneva. Trade barriers, like the barbed wire of No Man's Land, it would appear, must ultimately go!

Patriotism Above Party

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has already told its many readers of the great gathering of women in the National Capital during the first week of May, for the purpose of deliberating with and seeking counsel of each other in the paramount matter of law enforcement, as especially related to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. They came together at the call of Mrs. Jessie W. Nicholson, former Democratic chairwoman of Maryland, and Miss Belle Kearney, State Senator of Mississippi.

The sentiments uttered by the sponsors of this movement, in a way that left no doubt as to the sincerity of the speakers, showed them to be possessed of a keen devotion to the ideal of law observance as set forth in the Constitution and the statutes. As strong as they were for allegiance to party they have made that a subordinate issue, and not a single delegate hesitated to put the public welfare above partisan considerations.

In this respect the meeting was an innovation for Democratic women, and it is fair to assume that the effect of the gathering will be far-reaching over a large section of the United States. Its almost certain result will be to open the eyes of men and women and arouse a still stronger sentiment for upholding the law in states where a vast majority of the population have already expressed themselves against the resumption of an outlawed traffic that had become a national evil.

It may also be noted that the stand by this group of women will hearten the senators and congressmen of many states and fortify them in their determination to be firm in resistance to all efforts that look to repeal or modification. These experienced and patriotic women know full well the importance of backing up the lawmakers at Washington.

Mrs. Nicholson, who presided over the conference, had such poise, tact and knowledge that there were no time-wasting wrangles, such as often mar the harmony of meetings. To expedite the transaction of business she and her co-organizer, Senator Kearney, had ready to present a platform, constitution and by-laws. These, with few changes, were unanimously adopted. They were models of brevity and simplicity. The platform could surely be approved by persons of any party or creed, as may be seen from this paragraph:

The supremacy of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the best and wisest guarantees of the rights, liberty and happiness of all the people; and all movements seeking by deception, political manipulation, threats or organized popular clamor to overthrow or supplant these guarantees are attempts to destroy the American system of representative government organized and established by the Constitution.

The preamble of the constitution shows the intention of the league:

Realizing the menace of law violation to our Government and to life and property, we, women Democrats of America, trusting in God, band ourselves together. Our purpose is to unite the efforts of women Democrats throughout the Nation who believe in the enforcement of all laws; especially the upholding of the Federal Constitution; to the end, that more effective support can be given to those candidates—both for the nomination and the election, who will best advance these principles. E. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

TOWERING above all other events of the week has been the arrival and reception of the American aviator, Chamberlin and Levine, after negotiating the 3800-odd miles separating the United States and Germany. Not only has the flight established a nonstop record, but it has also done more to foster good feeling than any other single event in recent times. It has also given an impetus to aviation, and signs are already apparent that the much-needed funds for the development of a regular transatlantic service by air will be forthcoming. Levine himself is understood to be willing to put \$2,000,000 into the project, and other promoters may follow suit.

The twenty-four-hour day has now been officially introduced in Germany, on the railways, in the post, and in the army and navy, as well as on the transportation systems of this city. Thus, after all, the clock will "strike thirteen." Hitherto, if the Germans wanted to indicate that something unexpected was happening they would say: "But now it strikes thirteen," for obviously the striking of that hour would be a most extraordinary incident. But now the improbable has become a common everyday happening. It is, however, doubtful whether clocks actually striking all twenty-four hours will be introduced. One newspaper suggests—in fun—that the week should be divided up into hours, which would make it possible to dispense with the weekdays. Jokes of this kind are quite the fashion now, for the population on the whole refuses to take the twenty-four-hour clock seriously.

Thus, the probably invented, story is told of a man who asks a station porter when the next train for Dresden leaves. "Nineteen twenty-eight," is the reply. "What," exclaimed the horrified passenger, "are no more trains to Dresden leaving this year?" In another similar tale a girl asks for a ticket to Leipzig. The official hands it to her with the remark that the train leaves at fourteen. "But does it leave in the afternoon?" the girl asks anxiously. The officials, however, are taking the new clock quite seriously and special newspapers are supporting them.

The eight special express trains in Germany connecting Berlin with Holland and England, Switzerland, Hamburg, Munich and Cologne, for which an extra fee is charged, are to receive names of their own in order to distinguish them from the rest of the trains. In suggesting this, the German railway company points to the "Flying Scotsman" and the "Cornish Riviera Express in England," the "Train Blue" in France and to the custom of especially designating trains in the United States. This resolution on the part of the authorities is most remarkable considering the soberness of German officialdom, opposed as it is to any flight of fancy or picturesque wording. But the railway administration intends to go even a step further by painting these trains in special colors. Another interesting innovation planned is the introduction of Pullman cars on German railways, but thus far the management has not yet decided upon the type to be used. This year, too, so-called kitchen cars have been introduced which serve meals to the passengers in the coaches, thus taking the place of restaurant cars where these are not available.

That a big ammunition and war material factory need not suffer, but on the contrary may well prosper if it turns from the manufacturing of "swords and spears" to that of "pruninghooks and ploughshares" is well proved by the present standing of the Krupp works in Essen as becomes evident from a report recently published by its management. According to this statement the bank deposits and other liquid funds have increased in the five months ending February 28 by 10,000,000 marks and the value of stock by 7,000,000 marks. The amount of bank debts have decreased and there are practically no more short-term liabilities. The number of men employed has risen to 63,000 including clerks. The number of orders booked is satisfactory. The Krupp works now manufacture motorcars, engines, cash registers, farming machines, typewriters and other similar harmless and useful articles.

It is fifty years ago, in May, 1877, that a law for the protection of inventions, the patent law, was introduced in Germany. In the meantime not less than 1,400,000 patents have been applied for partly by non-Germans at the patent office here which, however, only 440,000 were granted. This indicates the exacting manner in which patent applications are examined here. The first patent was issued under the new law on July 2, 1877 and dealt with the pro-

From a Car Window

ALL day long the rushing train has hurried us through fields where I am longing to walk quietly in the cool grass, over rivers whose banks hang heavy with flowering shrubs that must surely be the homes of many birds. Past meadows sprinkled with gold we hurry. Surely that gold must be held in the chalice of buttercups, but so rapidly are we moving that it is impossible to identify a single flower.

I look far ahead and select one clump of the rich yellow color. I will keep looking at that one clump until we pass it and certainly I should be able to separate it into its component parts. But no, it has disappeared, just a whirling mass of gilded earth.

Here, right near the car window, is a bank covered with a blanket of gorgeous blue, so "deeply, beautifully blue" that it seems to be a segment of the sky laid out on the carpet of mother earth for our enjoyment. If I could only know what those lovely flowers are! If they were taller they might be lupin, if they were not so tall they would be myosotis—there they are, and I am longing to know them, to see them nearer, to find out whether they are old friends or new acquaintances, and to tell them how beautiful they are—but on we rush.

I shall look further afield, the objects do not move away from me so swiftly over there, the trees are more stately and not so blurred to my vision, the village nestled among the foothills stays in view until I have been able to distinguish the church and some of the homes, but now it, too, has gone. Is there nothing which is not moving? I am weary of the roar, the rush, the ever-shifting scene.

My thought turns inevitably to the marvelous achievements that are represented in this rushing train and the country through which we are traveling. Did those who were pioneers in this section ever realize the wonders of today, for which they were opening the way? Can they have glimpsed the conquest of air and land and water they typify? And are we thankful enough for their self-sacrifice and their devotion to what they saw as their duty to those who were coming after them? As my attention is turned in this direction, I forget for a few moments the hurry and bustle of the journeying train.

Suddenly the low-hanging clouds part and the sun breaks through. It remains motionless in its glory while the clouds play about it in changing effects of rose and amethyst, gold and purple. The skies have opened and we are gazing upon almost incredible glories. People from the other side of the car come across to look and exclaim, some to opine that it will be a fine day tomorrow, others to drink in the wonder of it all in speechless emotion. For a rapturous hour we watch the shifting splendor, then calmly, slowly, it fades into a gray-purple afterglow and sinks into night.

As I turn my attention to the scenes about me I realize that we are rushing on just as before, but I am rested, tranquil, satisfied. All my eager fretfulness has gone. I have learned that "A man's reach is beyond his grasp," and have reached for those things which take me away from the things that I would grasp. As the days fly onward I shall remember this sunset and fix my gaze on these things which are eternal in the heavens. I. H. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

duction of a red ultramarine dye. It had the rare brevity of forty-six words. One of the last issued deals with details of a Zeppelin airship. The immense patent office building in this city contains not less than 250,000 books. Of these, 70,000 volumes contain 6,000,000 patent letters from Germany, England, France, the United States, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark and Norway.

There are 80,000 volumes of periodicals and 70,000 books of technical description. Patents are now issued for a period of eighteen years. It was Werner Siemens, the famous pioneer in the field of electrotechnics and founder of the great firms bearing his name, who was mainly responsible for the introduction of the new patent law fifty years ago because he regarded the lack of protection of inventions as one of "the greatest obstacles in the pathway of a free and independent development of German industry." Before this law came into force each state issued patents individually which were valid for a maximum of three years. Many German inventors, therefore, emigrated and foreign companies often refused to sell their products in Germany because they lacked protection.

Singers, and especially those who appreciate the songs of Hugo Wolf, will be pleased to learn that a German publisher intends to bring out a collection of hitherto unknown songs by the famous composer. They were taken from manuscripts in the possession of a private museum in Cologne. The publication, it is announced, will take place shortly. Considering the beautiful music of Wolf's compositions it is a matter of wonderment that these songs have remained so long in oblivion.

Lindbergh and Clean News

THE quotation on the front page of the MONITOR for June 3, from the Lewistown (Montana) Democrat-News, entitled "Clean News," must have struck a chord which has been singing in the thoughts of many people during the past few weeks. Captain Lindbergh did more than "advance aviation" when he took his record-breaking hop alone over the Atlantic. Among other things he sent a wave of happiness and cheer throughout the news, that came as a refreshing draught of clear, pure air into the public consciousness, stale and stuffy with many depressing reports of late months. And the best of it all is that everyone just naturally loves to read about him.

It makes one wonder why the newspaper men do not obey their preference to "chuck into the waste-paper basket" the sordid news which is only after all an acquired taste. What sensational case even at its point of highest, worked-up interest has swept the news-stands clean of their editions as did the feat of Lindbergh? Sorry, indeed, was that individual who did not secure his paper early that Sunday morning when the welcome news of the aviator's safe arrival in Paris appeared in the newspapers. By noon papers were almost not to be had. The impulsive interest in a fine, brave deed was spontaneous and universal.

The news of Lindbergh's actual exploit, however, would have been the news of the day, important as it was, but it is the character that people still love to read about, his gracious tact, his "compelling smile," his steady modesty, his unassuming simplicity. Exploits like his are rare, but character like his is surely not quite so rare. It must be found for the searching. If he is a "typical young American," he must be one of many with the same sterling qualities, not yet thrust into prominence by the revealing light of publicity. But these unassuming heroes and their accomplishments would make just as good reading, "interesting, inspiring, helpful, praiseworthy" news that no newspaper man would "prefer to chuck into the waste-basket."

Why send reporters daily to the police courts in search of the unusually bad, for news that depresses everybody; why not send them into the walks of industry and business and art and invention for the unusually good for news, for the high characters instead of the low ones? The fact has again been proved by this case of Lindbergh that those who insist that the public finds great interest in good healthy "clean news" have been quite right.

Jackson Heights, N. Y. (Mrs.) LOUISE M. MARTIN.